CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Person-on-Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-8-0, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Person-on-Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-8-0, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 193— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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SUNDAY EDITION.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable room open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
19th August	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
22nd Aug. ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
17th August ..	BANKURA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
18th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
20th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED, AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 168.

Telephone No. 1280.

THE

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Sail.
† Yojin Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug	20 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,846	16 Aug.	25 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,791	16 ,,	29 Aug
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kokeril.	5,517	25 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,088	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakura Ma ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:—

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq. M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES. Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS. THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400

(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street,
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Actg. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

BANK BY POST

Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANC

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.

Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.

Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.

Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memonwada Road, P. No. 9. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD

Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	50,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000
New Business 1921	Rs.	55,86,500

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply

S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE AND CO. Managing Agents.

Or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents, 309, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO., Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Elphinstone Street, Bombay.
A C14041

WANTED.—A TYPIST for an insurance office. Apply Box No. 8452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4607

WANTED AT ONCE.—An Experienced ASSISTANT for the Drugs and Perfumery Department. Apply immediately to the ARMY AND NAVY STORES.
A R14051

WANTED—SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced for Press and Gin work. Apply personally to THE BHURTPORE PRESS, CO., LD. No. 74-76, Bora Bazar, Fort.
A R4599

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart PARSI TYPIST for a mercantile firm. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4606

WANTED—A MANAGER for a daily newspaper office, sound in accounts and organisation and experienced in the line; pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4590

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with free moderately furnished quarters. Applications with testimonials and references be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior, C. I.
A 74037

WANTED—A SURVEYOR experienced in Land surveys, estimating, measuring and preparing contractor's Bills. Must have at least three years' experience in Private Architect's Firm in Bombay. Apply sharp to:—Abdulla B. Peerbhoomedi, Esqr., (A. R. I. B. Aston). Architect, Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4576

WANTED—An M. A. with teaching experience S. L. French. A Graduate knowing Science, S. L. Persian. Two F. A.s all with teaching experience and the least salary expected with free boarding and lodging, with copies of testimonials. Parsi or Hindu preferred. Apply NAWROJI BOMANJI, Deolali Boys' and Girls' Boarding High School, Nasik Road, Deolali.
A R4604

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable MILLER to run 8 sack plant of Midget Maxima Flour Mills and a Mechanical Engineer having experience in Crude Oil Engine. Shall have to run 80 B. H. P. Ruston Hornsbye. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms of agreement and pay expected to:—Messrs. THE PANJAB AND KASHMIR FLOUR MILLS, Rawalpindi, Punjab.
A 13977

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4407

WANTED.—Immediately for a large Cotton Mills in Calcutta, one COMPETENT CARDER, one SPINNER, one ASSISTANT WEAVER, Parsees preferred, must have full practical and theoretical knowledge. Good prospects for capable men [illegible] with full particulars [illegible] age, ex[illegible] with copies testimonials in own writing to Box No. 8455, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4623

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, DYEING, BLEACHING MASTER and an ENGINEER, European or Indian, for Goenka Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd., Delhi. Apply with testimonial to the undersigned up to 20th August, 1922. Seth GANGADHAR, c/o Sanwaldas Giyanchand, Kalbadevi Road, House No. 152, Bombay.
A R4621

SITUATIONS WANTED

OPEN FOR EMPLOYMENT.—A First Class Mechanical Engineer, having practical experience of the line for 13 years and thorough understanding in plans etc., desires situation in any mill. Apply Box No. 8443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4573

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

MOTOR GARAGES with Lockers at Rs. 30 per month at The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle."
C R4572

TO BE LET—In Abba Building situated at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops. Offices. Godowns and Blocks. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Telephone No. 2582.
C 4382

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," at Cleveland Road, Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply SACKLATWALLA BROS. New Queens Road, Chowpatty, Bombay. Telephone No. 790.
C R4540

TO BE LET:—A newly built three storied BUILDING at Nepean Sea Road, westerly facing sea view. Electric Lights, Fans, Baths complete. Suitable accommodation for staff of big Mercantile Firm or Banks, Nursing Home, Private Hospital. Apply for inspection to JEENA & CO., Churchgate Street. Tel. No. 2398.
C C13985

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. a. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Dunbar Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Mackay, Kulu.
GA R4428

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NON-PARIAL, late season mangoes, very sweet, delicious and big size at Rs. 9 per 100 and Rs. 5 for Rs. 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. Genuine healthiest mango. Lichi Grafts 5 years old at Rs. 25, 3 years [illegible] 20, 1 year Rs. 13, wholesale rate for [illegible] Grafts at Rs. 75 per 100. Packing Free [illegible]ra. Orders with advance essential. Catalogue sent on one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, Darbhanga Estate Garden, No. 8, DARBHANGA.
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MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

MANGO GRAFTS! MANGO GRAFTS!—Alphonso, Mulgora, Raspuri, etc., in Varieties Orange, Guava, etc. grafts, Roses, Crotons, Flower plants Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Price List on application M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore City.
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FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots large quantity. Good opportunity to those breaking their houses. Apply Post Bo 3090, Bombay.

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AMIR ASHRAM, Poona.—Just 5 minutes' walk from the station. The well-known boarding and lodging for high class Hindus only. Opened from 11th August, under experienced Gujarati supervision. Best arrangements. Book your rooms to-day. Apply MANAGER AMIR ASHRAM, No. 6, Todiwala Road, next to H. H. The Maharajas of Kolhapur's Bungalow, Poona.

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ONE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM. available for paying guests. Apply RESIDENT.
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A Second-hand MOTOR CAR in good and working condition FOR SALE. For further particulars see personally the undersigned. KESHAVJI DEVKARAN, Oil Shop, Bhindi Bazaar.
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FOR SALE.—A STUDEBAKER COUPE, 1910 model, 4 Cylinder overhauled and newly painted in Royal Blue electric starter and lighting also Oil side and tail lamps bulbhorn and all tools, etc. A real bargain for as porting man. Apply to Box No. 8456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—32 double ROLLER GINS and COMMENS Cotton Baling Press lot or separately, write to LALA MA[illegible] DAN DAYAL, Hapur.
K R[illegible]

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
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1 MARSHALL'S K Class Expansion value Heater 26 H. P. complete fittings, 1 Flour Mill 14in. Plate. Engelberg Hullers. Shellers. Cones. Graters. Elevators. In fact complete set Rice Mill without Boiler. As good as new, hardly ever used. Outturn 1200 Bags daily. Also Barnet and Foster's Ether Ice Machinery. Abundant Stock Shaftings, Bearings, Pulleys, Scrap Irons. Apply "HARDINGS," Fort, Vizagapatam.
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FOR SALE—BENTLEY'S complete PHRASE CODE. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Bombay.
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FOR SALE.—Beautiful GLASS SHOWCASES, ALMIRAHS, TABLES and other useful furniture. Apply:—TOP FLOOR, KRISHNA BUILDING, opposite Empire Theatre, Hornby Road.
N C14035

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WANTED—AGENCY for Bangalore or Mysore Province from reliable firms and manufacturers dealing in Dye-coloure, Stationery and any other marketable commodities etc., to be represented by an influential firm Offers may be addressed to Box No. 8441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
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FIRE-PROOF STEEL CASH BOXES, to be fixed on table and almirah, invaluable for document and jewellery. Small and large sizes. Prices moderate. BOSS STOVE DEPOT, near Empress Cinema, 64, Lamington Road, Bombay.
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TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators; ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 3, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	290
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	675
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	200

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Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.
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THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Ismail Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C13961

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1922, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By order
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 27th July, 1922. C13855

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1922, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors
Bombay, 31st July, 1922. C13942

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED,
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
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Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD., will from 21st August, 1922, REMOVE to the 1st floor of the "STANDARD BUILDING" on the Hornby Road, (above the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.) Lift available to constituents.
C13907

MINERWA MILLS LTD.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 9th day of August, 1922, a call of Rs. 15 per share, being the Second Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before Monday, the 16th day of October, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 17th day of October, 1922, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Second Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 28th September, 1922, and that no applications for transfer of shares should be accepted after the 28th September 1922, unless such applications are accompanied by the Second Call moneys due in respect of such shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1922. C14029

THE DIAMAND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 8th August, 1922 to the 26th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1922.

N.-B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 3rd September, 1922, to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Monday, the 7th August, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. "Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay" on receipt of this so that the Dividend Warrant may not be lost or misdirected.
C13965

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LILAVATI V. DHAIRIVAN alias LILAVATI VINAYAKRAO DHAIRIVAN, daughter of Vinayakrao Vithoba Dharyawan, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant Spinster .....Deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of Vinayakrao Vithoba Dhairyawan Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, the mother of the said deceased residing at 469, Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 25th day of April, 1922.
SARASWATIBAI, Widow.
Petitioner in Person.
R4624

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

Wednesday, 16th August, 1922.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES, Nos. 216 to 717 and 761 to 854 are requested to be present in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR CONVOCATION HALL at 4-30 p.m. The remaining candidates are requested to be present in the University Library Building at the same time.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-30 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-40 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the entrance.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 11th August, 1922. C14036

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT POONA

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 35 OF 1921.

In the matter of JAL KUWARJEE ARDESHAR, caste Parsi occupation nil, residing at Kirkee, Bombay Road. ..... Applicant.

To

10. N. GANDHI AND COMPANY, Export and Import Agent, 304, Great Winchester Street, London S. C.

WHEREAS the above-named applicant has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 31st of March 1921 has to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920) this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 29th day of August, 1922, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If any one desires to be represented in the matter he should attend in person or by a duly instructed pleader.

Dated this 11th day of August 1922.

M. G. KAKDE,
Clerk of the Court,
F. C. Court, Poona.
C14039

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOOLAM HUSEIN HAJI HASSUM NOORANI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the suit and ground rent tenure with the building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kazi Syed Street, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 673, New No. 6367, and New Survey No. 2693 and Municipal B Ward No. 1416, Street No. 65-69, and New No. 95 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Indenture of the 12th April, 1880, 134 square yards according to the Collector's Bill and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Thucker Goka Topan, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly of Gulamhusein Haji Hasham Noorani on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Currim Cadoo and on or towards the West by the said Kazi Syed Street.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1922.
MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14034

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Bundles, cotton laces (empty) case, bags Alubukhara Bars Steel, Jaggery, Mugs (beans), Anchors. Personal effect. Pulley, case sample. G. C. sheets, cycle parts, skins, dates, 1005 bdles, Planks, Wall brackets, Marble slabs, Hoops, Provision, M roots, sockets, sparklers, Pig lead, Packages Machinery, 27 Bags Sago Flour, 8 Bags China clay, loose lot of sand and gravel.

42 Cases Glassware.

36 Bundles Galvanised Sheets.

Loose lot of sand and loose lot of gravel are lying at Mahim and Sewree Bunder and 27 bags Sago flour and 8 Bags China Clay lying at Duty Paid Warehouse Wari Bunder and No. 2 P. Docks, may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. M. Gulamali Abdul Hussein and Co., at Kika Street (Gulalwadi) by order of Messrs. Mithabhoy and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Anant Shivajee and Co.:—

60 cases Aluminium Circles i.s.
12 cases arrived per s.s. Falken Fells.
24 cases arrived per s s Falken Fells.
24 cases arrived per s s Warten Fells.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Aug. 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARDS, CABINETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queens Road, opposite French motor Car Co., Chopathy, household furniture comprising of dining table dining room chairs dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers, carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, show-cases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables Glassware, English Crockery plated ware and ornaments, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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10,000 Free Propaganda Books by the RAYMONT INSTITUTE.

Would you care to know the truth about this subject? Would you like to progress as much in a few weeks as it takes the cleverest of men and women to do in as many years? Would you like to acquire this wonderful power which enables you to do with ease all that you now desire but cannot accomplish? Would you like to see all your ambitions realised? In simple fairness to yourself you ought to do so. Mental power will soon be taught universally, because it is indispensable to all who mean to progress, for shorn of all exaggeration, Hypnotism is the greatest and the strongest power on earth, and for the first time on record an opportunity is given you to acquire it.

A power which enables you to develop any specially desired capacity to improve your memory; a power which enables you to acquire an iron will and an irresistible force of personality, and which allows you to master weaknesses, temper, or faulty inclinations, is worth acquiring, and that power becomes all the more important when you realise that in your dealings with others it makes you the "Upper Dog." Mental and Hypnotic knowledge means the absolute certainty to be able gain a place of command.

There are entertaining and curative possibilities in Hypnotism which make one gasp with surprise, and there are miraculous and incredible experiments, whilst there are ways of applying Hypnotic influence which completely baffle the uninitiated observer.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

We have published a booklet dealing fully with the whole subject in a concise and unbiassed manner, and for propaganda purposes shall be pleased to send you a copy absolutely free of charge if you apply before the edition becomes exhausted. Those who can afford and wish to do so may enclose As. 3 stamps for postage, etc., and address your letter to THE SECRETARY, RAYMONT INSTITUTE, LTD., 42, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, or from Sole Representatives the SATYAVAN'S TRADING CO., Barian, MURREE.
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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
MR. RICHARD WHITE'S CO.
"THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS"
Plans at S. ROSE & Co., Ld., upto 5 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME?"
Featuring
MLLE. THEA

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A ROMANCE OF LAHORE.
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
'Without Benefit of Clergy'

THE EMPIRE.
NEXT SATURDAY
For the first time in India.
LEILA—MAJNU
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THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST
in 7 reels, featuring
H. B. Waring, the Great Shakespearean Actor
MISS JEANNETTE SHERWIN OF THE WARING CO.
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld., under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.
A GLORIOUS PRODUCTION.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The well-known Hindoo Mythology
BEHULA

THE EMPRESS
A DAILY CHANGE
WITH THE INDIAN CLASSICS
A picturization of Old Indian Mythology and Religious Beliefs produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—
TO-DAY 16th Aug. "BEHULA"
17th Aug. "HARISCHANDRA"
18th ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.

THE EMPRESS
Saturday next, 19th August
By Special Request of the Residents of the locality, and owing to the obstinate success of the great comedy
THE KID
THE KID
THE KID
See the great favourites
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
JACKIE COOGAN
The film that broke all records at the EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION
A picture totally spiritual and religious in character with a social background exquisitely beautiful in finish, noble and divine in conception.
SOOKANYA-SAVITRI.
A beautiful picture depicting the Aryan ideal of marriage and showing how a woman's Love can conquer Death and old age, exhibiting the lives of two of India's greatest women in whom our National ideal of chastity rose to its highest watermark.
ALSO
SHREE KRISHNA RASA LEELA
Produced specially for Janmastami by
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
A picture that pleases and will please for ever.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
POPULAR PRICES—
Special show on Janmastami 1-45 noon
Time:—Holidays—3-30 and daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

AMUSEMENTS

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SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 4-30, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
on account of the
Hindu Gokul Astami Holidays
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
'Manhattan Madness'
AND
"Shree Krishna Janma"
EXTRA MATS. Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. at 2-30; Wed. at 12 and 2-30.

West--End Cinema
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"THE MASK"
Featuring a Brilliant Array of Stars.
JACK HOLT—HEDDA NOVA—
FRED MALATESTA
and the wonderful little child actor
MASTER MICKEY MOORE.
Real punch right through the Six Reels Gripping, Absorbing, Magnificently Staged and Acted.
A Comedy and the Universal Screen Magazine in the Programme.
West--End Cinema
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Under public patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
Benefit performance!
In aid of Deosthan Gondhala
ON
Wednesday 16th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 19th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 20th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B. No complimentary tickets will be allowed.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 14th

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Std. American Spot limited demand	12 48
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel	17 28
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	20 63
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	20 43
closing time.) Mar.	20 50
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	20 31
Jan.	20 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	11 83
September	..
Oct.	11 60
November	..
December	..
January	11 51
February	—
March	11 49
April	—
May	11 39
June	—
July	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	11 71
Sept.	11 61
Oct.	11 52
Nov.	11 47
Dec.	11 44
Jan.	11 40
Feb.	11 39
Mar	11 39
April	11 35
May	11 32
June	11 29
July	11 26

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	16 10
Sept	16 10
Oct.	16 15
Nov.	16 25
Dec.	16 30
Jan.	16 40
Feb.	16 45
Mar.	16 50
April	16 55
May	16 60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

U. G. Bengal Fully Good	7 75
" " Fine	8 15
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	8 55
" " " Fully Good	9 45
" " " Fine	9 85
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 35
" " Fine	10 75
M. G. Scinde Good	11 15
" " Fully Good	7 65
" " Fine	8 05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	—
Futures at New York July	—
" " " Oct.	20 80
" " " Dec.	20 75
" " " Jan.	20 60
" " " Mar.	20 68
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 05
" at New Orleans	21 13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 45
" at New Orleans Jan.	20 31
Fair Rio Offos (No. 7 quality)	9 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	69 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 14th.

Oct.	20 22—8
Dec	20 23—53
Futures at New York,	
Jan	20 12—50
Mar	20 16—52
Liverpool, Aug. 14th.	
July	11 52—41
Oct.	11 4 —37
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool Jan.	11 39—35
Mar.	11 32—36

London, Aug. 14th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 33/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/5 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2 Quiet

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Seeking really good opportunities for investment in sound, old established and permanent dividend paying stocks having no chance of depreciation any time, rather assuring an increasing rate of income from 12 to 50 per cent unimpeachable soundness guaranteed. Any kind of investigation facilitated. From cautious, non-speculative wage-earners to rich, safe for all. Limited stocks available. Apply for particulars.
CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE SYNDICATE LTD
Stock and Share Brokers.
8 and 9, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 14th

Rentes 3%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2
" " 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—China bought sold. Quiet, India sold.	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th ultimo.	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 14th.

WHEAT.

Ontario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	47/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46 6
Australian 62 lbs. July	51/6
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 7/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept Sellers	£ 16 7/8
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed Argentine Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Tone:—Quiet.	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	64 1/4
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 80 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Sellers	7 1/4
Freights of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone:—Rather Easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/3
Tone:—Quiet.	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 14.

There was a decided improvement in the tone of the jute section when the market opened this morning. Both the Howrahs and Clives hardened appreciably as the day wore on and closed steady. There was more inquiry for other jute scrips than for many days past. Reliances were strong at Rs. 46 and Alliance, Kanknarrah, Anglo-Indian, Fort Gloster and Gourepore, all had buyers at round quotation rates. Centurys were dull, Craigs were offering at Rs 7/12. Dunbars were in keen request during the morning after first business at Rs. 372. They touched Rs. 385 and closed steady. Kesorams were turned over in fair quantity at improved rates. Bengal Nagpores had buyers at Rs. 470. Coals were a dull section. Talchers were done at 8/12, Gopalichucks were rather easier and Burrakurs continued on offer. Total amount of business put through in this section was very small.

Among industrial stocks Titagur papers were all sellers, Madan Theatres were on sale at 7/12 with buyers at 7/8. Kumardhubi Engineerings were better with no scrip offering at anywhere round quotation. Imperial Bank contributories were again firm. Fully paid shares were delt in below current quotation. Market will reopen on Thursday morning August 17th. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926-42 95/14 s. 1.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla 196, imperial fully paid 1353, Conty 360, Tata Industrial 5-8 discount s. 1.

Cotton:—Dunbar 387, preferred 200, Kesoram 13.

Jute:—Alliance 555, Auckland 195, s. 1. Anglo-India 368, Clive 36/4, Howrah 45, Hoogly 58 s. 1., Kamarhatty 580, Kanknarrah 440 s. 1., preferred 89 s. 1., Lansdowne 266, s. 1. 275, Reliance 46.

Coal:—Bhalgora 12/8, Bilbera 5¼, Burrakur 34/8, Century 4/10 s. 1., Gopalichuck 16/12, Nazira 2/6, Sutikdih 11/4, Talcher 9, Standard 7.

Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint /10/, Marshall (India) Ltd., 7/4, B. I. Tobacco 2/5, Calcutta Ice 27/8, Fairbairn Lawson 4/6, Madan Theatres 7/10, Spencers Hotel 13/4, Bengal Paper 32 s. 1., Titagur Paper 10, Commercial Properties 3/11, Duxta Timber 2/6, Banarhat Tea 185, Singell Tea 31, Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1902-3 7038.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfers fifteen and twenty-one thirty-seconds pence and demand fifteen and eleven sixteenths pence.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 14.

The disturbance in north of Bay is developing slowly and general outlook of Bombay monsoon has improved slightly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Punjab and Kumaon hills, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orrissa, Bihar, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east of Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point three, Mergui one and a half, Myitkyina one, Gauhati three, Shillong two, Burdwan, Bogra one, Dinajpur two, Chaibasa one, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Simla one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase on north Madras coast.

FLOODS IN MIDNAPORE DIST.

ACUTE DISTRESS PREVAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Acute distress prevails in the flooded area of Ghatal Sub-Division of Midnapore District. Over one hundred square miles are still under water. The Government District Board and public are trying their best to alleviate the distress. The Maharaja of Burdwan, Member in-Charge of Revenue Department, with the Divisional Commissiongr, the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer and others visited some of the badly flooded areas in Ghatal and settled a relief programme. The Government has sanctioned the requisite amout for gratuitous relief specially for the rebuilding of homesteads which have been demolished by floods. Agricultural loans are also being arranged for. There is no cause for alarm as the situation is well in hand. The Hon. Member has also instructed the Irrigation Department to go into the question of devising means for minimising frequent recurrences of floods in this area almost every year. The question of schemes of escape channels is going to be re-examined and revised in the light of present day conditions of flooded tracts with a view to arrive at some practicable solution of the problem. The Hon. Member placed one thousand rupees in the hands of the Divisional Commissioner for assisting in flood relief in Burdwan Division. A public relief fund has been started. In Arambag Sub-Division of the Hooghly District nine lives were lost.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS:—

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 14.

Bombay: August 11th:—Conditions are satisfactory for all crops except in the Eastern Deccan and the Karnatak. Cotton requires more rain in West Khandesh and Nasik. More rain is desirable in the desert portions of Sind.

The Central Provinces: August 11th:—Prospects of cotton are very good, rice and sesamum good.

Behar and Orissa, August 12th:—After another week's rain, maize is expected to give much more than half of a good crop. The transplantation of paddy is exceptionally well advanced, and the break in the monsoon is likely to do nothing but good to all crops if it does not last too long.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 15th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 15th Aug. 1920.
	In. Cs	In. Cs.	In. Cs	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.24	59.73	69.86	33.46
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.40	54.92	71.77	38.76
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.43	55.85	65.28	37.93
Syculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.57	60.15	70.56	38.45
& Camp & Co., (Camballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 14th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.750
Temperature of Air		Degrees	80 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	76 1
Dew Point		"	74 3
Relative humidity of Air			0 808
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		"	9 8
Maximum temperature of Air		"	84 2
Minimum do do		"	77.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	226
Fall of Rain		inches	0.05
Total fall during month		"	1 90
Do. do. year		"	29 53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Aug.			0.20

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and are clear in the north and the west. Humidity is nearly normal at Multan and in defect at other stations. Day temperature was higher than usual in the north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Agra, Mainpuri and Allahabad and lightly clouded at Jhansi and Cawnpore and at the two latter stations humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi, clear at Jacobabad and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhavnagar-Para and Indore humidity is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar report 0.24in., 0.33in. and 0.47in. of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nizamabad humidity is in defect and day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Some improvement has occurred and the monsoon has become active over the southern half of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in south Gujarat and south-west Rajputana. The largest fall reported amounts to 1.38in. at Cochin. Humidity is in defect over most of the Punjab and the Central Provinces and mean temperature was higher than usual in the extreme north.

Forecast.—A northward extension of rain is likely in the Peninsula and some extension is probable in the east of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th August 1922.

The disturbance in the north of the Bay is developing slowly and the general outlook of the Bombay monsoon has improved slightly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota-Nagpur, the Punjab and Kumaon hills and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east of the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Port-Blair two inches; Victoria-Point three; Mergui one and a half; Myitkyina one; Gauhati three; Shillong two; Burdwan, Bogra one; Dinajpur two; Chaibasa, Darbhanga one and Dehra-Dun, Mussooree, Simla one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97	78	90	54	..	..
Do. 14th	100.3	88.0	82	..	0	—0.08
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—0.17
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102	84.0	68	..	0 8	—2.96
Rawalpindi	102	88.1	57	..	8.62	—5.59
Lahore	103.5	85 5	52	..	4.84	—4.86
Hissar	99.3	1.2	55	..	7.25	—0.26
Ambala	96.6	82.2	59	..	22.21	+6.90
Delhi	94.0	78.0	62	..	13.14	—2.84
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	93	78 4	71	..	14.84	—0.47
Mainpuri	92.1	78 1	98	..	26.58	+12.23
Jhanso	89	75 2	72	..	22.18	+0.82
Cawnpore	90 4	78.0	73	..	28.68	+10.43
Allahabad	90.7	79.1	82	..	26.64	+7.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	99.7	81.0	66	..	0	—1.92
Karachi	85.1	77.4	91	..	0.20	—4.80
Ajmer	88.6	75.4	75	..	8.22	—3.02
Jaipur	91.5	73.2	68	..	10.79	—2.85
Kotah	90.0	77.0	68	..	14.47	—1.00
Mount Abu	70.0	62 6	97	0.15	5.08	—13.88
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	74.7	87	..	4.62	—5.60
Dwarka	84.4	79.2	80	..	4.96	—5.52
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	90 0	75.3	76	..	7.02	—11.48
Bhavnagar Para	92 0	76.4	70	..	9.20	—5.20
Surat	84.5	75.2	78	0.14	29.25	—0.32
Ahmedabad	..	74.7	78	..	20.44	—1.14
Deesa	90.0	74.0	80	0.01	17.4	+1.85
Neemuch	81.9	71.8	80	..	22.98	+8.57
Indore	82.1	72.1	19	..	18.30	—0.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86.3	72.8	76	..	32.06	—1.16
Saugor	85.2	70.6	84	..	31.08	—2.52
Hosangabad	87.1	73.8	83	..	23 98	—5.45
Khandwa	89.1	71.7	76	..	3.16	—6.88
Akola	89 0	72.5	77	..	23.31	+4.70
Amroto	88.8	73.0	73	..	19.11	+0.01
Nagpur	89.9	70.7	64	..	19.99	—8.63
Chanda	90.9	77.6	68	..	26.90	—3.93
Raipur	89.6	77.3	73	..	28.88	—1.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84 2	75.4	84	0.24	59.78	+8.38
Ratnagiri	83.1	75.7	18	0.33	93.46	+9.26
Marmugoa	83.8	77.0	91	..	74.01	+1.69
Karwar	84.0	74 8	88	0.47	84.48	—5.22
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.1	70.4	72	..	8.81	—3.77
Ahmednagar	86.6	68.0	81	0.03	7.61	—2.53
Poona	81.2	69.1	79	0.03	11 28	—3.46
Sholapur	91 2	71 7	80	0.00	11.55	+0.29
Bijapur	89.6	70.8	88	0 01	4.43	—2.59
Belgaum	75.4	68 8	94	0.03	32.15	+0.57
Aurangabad	86 4	69.3	84	0 04	16.45	+0.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	73.9	66	..	12.51	—6.55
Hyderabad	87.8	71 3	75	0.08	7.24	—7.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	85 8	74.8	86	0.20	91.99	+4.60
Calicut	78.8	73.1	97	0 69	87.91	+12.67
Cochin	83.7	72.5	88	1.38	63.94	+4.94
Colombo	85.3	4.7	87	0.07	13. 2	—1.66
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.8	74.7	91	0.10	8.97	—5.07
Bellary	93.4	71.5	65	0 10	0.73	—4.15
Cuddapah	97 0	74.6	91	0 45	5.40	—4.24
Madras	96.2	76.6	70	0 10	6.66	—1.35
Bangalore	82.3	64.1	91	0.22	7.10	—2.41
Coimbatore	89.6	69.3	75	..	3.45	—0.35
Trichinopoly	95.6	79.1	55	..	1 80	—2.17
Negapatam	95.1	69.3	60	0.82	4.70	—0.20

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	16	m 4 36	24 5	16	m 10 15	20 9
		4 12a	24 11		11 0a	18 6
Th.	17	m 5 45	24 3	17	m 11 45	21 2
		5 14a	24 6			
F.	18	m 7 8	24 7	18	m 0 15	18 4
		6 34a	24 5		1 17a	21 2
S.	19	m 8 30	25 5	19	m 1 30	17 9
		7 54a	24 10		2 27a	20 5
S.	20	m 9 29	26 7	20	m 2 30	16 11
		9 12a	25 9		3 25a	13 4
M.	21	m 10 18	27 8	21	m 3 25	16 1
		10 6a	26 10		4 13a	18 1
Tu.	22	m 3 39	24 9	22	m 9 19	20 9
		3 26a	25 5		10 0a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug.	16 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
"	17 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
"	18 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 5m.
"	19 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
"	20 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
"	21 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h. 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

On a requisition signed by fourteen members asking for reconsideration of the previous resolution sanctioning the prosecution of the "Ziafat Panch" newspaper for defamation, the Amritsar Municipal Committee has reconsidered the matter. It was decided that should the Editor of that paper offer an unreserved and unconditional apology within a week, the case against him may be withdrawn.

CHOICE OF BARDOLI.

"SHOWS GANDHI'S SINCERITY AND SANCTITY

SPIRIT OF NON-VIOLENCE AMONG PEOPLE.

The following article from the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" appeared in the mail week in that journal:—

GUJERAT, July.

In Poona as in Bombay there was plenty of strong Nationalist feeling to be found, but here too one thing was wanting—the true idealistic spirit of Gandhian Non-co-operation, to which India looks, or once looked, for salvation. I wanted to see the workings of this spirit where it is strongest and purest. So I made up my mind to go to Mr. Gandhi's own country, Gujerat, and to the taluk of Bardoli, which he selected for the post of honour and danger in the decisive battle with the bureaucracy which was to have been fought this spring.

You have probably forgotten Mr. Gandhi's plan of campaign. I had better remind you of it.

Bardoli is a country village with some 5,000 inhabitants. It is the official headquarters of the Bardoli taluk, a rural tract containing a couple of hundred square miles and some 60,000 inhabitants. According to Mr. Gandhi's plan, the people of Bardoli were to clothe themselves in white khaddar—hand-woven cloth made of hand-spun yarn. They were to open their hearts, their houses, and their schools to the untouchables, and to allow them to draw water from the village well. They were to put a stop to the use of intoxicating liquor, to boycott Government schools and law courts, and to set up national schools and arbitration courts in their place. Having thus purified their souls, they were to take the final step of refusing to pay the land tax which falls due on their lands in the spring. Rather than pay they were peacefully to permit the officers of Government to sell away their ancestral lands. Bardoli's example was to be followed after a greater or less interval throughout the length and breadth of India, till the bureaucracy, brought to a sense of sin, should make confession with a humble and contrite heart and admit that India had by her own exertions achieved complete and immediate Swaraj. Then they were all to live happily ever afterwards.

You see the plan asks a good deal of human nature. Mr. Gandhi himself recognised the need for intensive preparation. For some months much of his own personal attention and a great share of the whole energy of the non-cooperative movement were devoted to raising the people of the Bardoli taluk to the required level of sanctity. At length the thing was done, or at least the local leaders reported that the thing was done, and the final step was on the point of being taken, when Mr. Gandhi suddenly called the show off on hearing that a police post had been massacred in another part of India by a band of non-cooperators who had insufficiently understood the doctrine of non-violence.

A GREAT FAITH.

Well, I am in Bardoli now, and I see greater reason than ever to admire Mr Gandhi's sincerity and sanctity. Who but a saint would have chosen this taluk and the people of this taluk to lead the fight against the Government.

If you searched all India you would hardly put to it to find a more prosperous taluk, inhabited by a more inoffensive people. ("Innocent" my informants called them.) I never saw a taluk where grievances were fewer or relations between the people and the officers of Government were easier. There is no irrigation to give rise to irrigation disputes, but the soil is fertile and the rainfall tolerably trustworthy. The principal crop is cotton, and the ryot have benefited by the rise in cotton prices. There are no big landlords to oppress the tenant; the cultivator as a rule holds his land direct from Government. The land tax is light—about five rupees for an acre which can be sublet for twenty rupees, as a landholder told me. This land tax was settled 25 years ago. There are still five years to run before it can be altered. The commonest and most dangerous source of discontent in India is the pressure of the population on the land. But here the pressure has hardly yet begun to make itself felt. Witness the frequency of more or less worthless trees dotted about on private lands, a sight that astonishes eyes accustomed to bare plains in the over-populated district of Madras. The ryot cannot even complain of a shortage of labour, for besides the untouchabes there are here the Kali Paraj, "the black people," the aborigines, a happy-go-lucky thriftless race ready to hire themselves out for the day or for life to anyone who will put them in a position to pay for a drink of toddy or to meet the cost of getting married.

The ryots themselves are good cultivators, a peace-loving, docile people. They are not litigious or quarrelsome, but they are attached to their lands. Even before Mr. Gandhi's advent they never used to go to law, so I am told, except over boundary disputes. In such disputes they would sacrifice their whole fortune rather than give up a foot of land.

These are the people whom Mr. Gandhi asked to refuse to pay their land tax and to allow their lands to be sold away to, some Parsi speculators from Bombay. And all for what? To get Swaraj. What is Swaraj to them? There is no tradition of Swaraj in this country as there is in the Punjab in Maharashtra, or even in the Dravidian countries of the south.

NON-VIOLENCE BEFORE SUCCESS

Why, then, did Mr. Gandhi select this taluk for his "No Land Tax" campaign? Why did he not choose, say, the neighbouring region of Maharashtra, where the cultivators are a tough and independent race, so impoverished by a cycle of bad seasons that the land tax is now a real thorn in their flesh, so burdened by debt that to risk the loss of their lands might seem to many no more than a new way of settling their old account with the money-lender?

Any politician could see that to have a moral influence only to persuade some thousands of landholders to leave their ancestral lands to be sold rather than pay a light and customary tax when their pockets were full of money, and they were, above all things, to impress upon these landholders that it was their duty to love and forgive and on no account to beat the men who came to buy their land. Since the days of William Smith O'Brien were there ever such tactics? What would have happened if Mr. Gandhi had not called the movement off on hearing of the massacre at Chaura Chaura?

The Non-Co-operators of course say that the ryots would have faced the music. The great majority of Co-operators and officials are confident that the final scene would have been a farce. I hear stories of ryots who had sold away their lands to cousins or servants on the understanding that the buyer should pay the land tax and sell back the land when all the fuss was over. Other ryots were ready to die a thousand deaths rather than pay the land tax. But if the distraining officer had chanced to see the house door open and if on stepping in he had found the exact amount of the land tax due, plus interest on arrears and sixpence for the distraint fee, lying in a neat pile on what serves for the ryot's hall table, why, then, that would have been a very fortunate coincidence and by no means the ryot's fault.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE CHANCES.

So unkindly Moderates talk. One wiser and more experienced man views the chances something like this, if I understood him aright:—

Except for a few staunch South African veterans the rest of the ryots would probably have paid up at the first show of pressure.

The Non-Cooperator's work was not thorough. Many small villages were left untouched. No serious effort was made to influence the Kali Paraj, who are nearly half the population and own a good deal of the land in the remoter parts of the taluk. Mr. Gandhi's followers supplied him with very untrustworthy information or he would never have risked such a fiasco as Bardoli might have seen. I believe at the end he realised that his followers were far too sanguine, and probably this influenced him subconsciously in deciding to call a halt on hearing, the news from Chauri Chaura.

All the same, you never can be quite sure. The Bardoli ryot is a very well-intentioned person. He did most sincerely revere and worship Mr Gandhi as his god, and though he found his god decidedly exacting and sometimes, as it seemed to him (*e.g.*, in the matter of the untouchables), even a little unreasonable, yet he was prepared to go a long way to please him, and just how far he would have gone no one now will ever know.

One thing is certain. The officials never thought it necessary to take any very drastic measures to meet the campaign in Bardoli.

On the other side the people never went to extremes in their efforts to boycott and isolate the officials. Indian officers have told me (and what they say is corroborated by what I have heard from Non-Co-operators) that they found it impossible to hire carts for touring during the height of the campaign. Barbers and washermen (necessaries, not luxuries, to the Indian) would not serve them in out-of-the-way villages. Even in the village of Bardoli itself the shops refused for a few days to sell to them, and they had to get their supplies from a town twenty miles away. But the boycott was not pressed with anything like the rigour which certain Mahomedan communities have shown towards of their co-religionists who venture to assert the right of private judgment. One may say that in Bardoli gloves were never taken off on either side, and that to-day the relations between the officials and the people are, if not cordial, at least free from angry memories. Passing through the village and in the neighbouring country I meet with no rudeness and some time get a friendly salutation, though I am generally supposed to be a new brand of Government official. The men I meet talk without bitterness even on the subject of Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment, and they are all careful to impress on me that they do not wish Europeans to leave the country but to live among them as brothers. I then ask them what salaries they are prepared to give these brothers if they desire to serve them as collectors of districts. The answer I get is "Rupees 200 or 300 a month." Say £250 a year!

SAD END OF A HACKNEY HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, August 14.

It is not an uncommon sight in Bandra—that of hackney horses, thrown out into the streets by their cruel owners in their old age when their weary tottering limbs can work no longer. This morning there was an opportunity (not a rare one) of witnessing the last moments of a poor horse whose whole life had no doubt been devoted to the service of some ungrateful and heartless wretch and his family. Evicted from his master's stable, to make shift for itself, one such horse, a walking advertisement of man's ingratitude, in its pitiable peregrinations, in the last stage of emanciation due to old age and starvation and no longer able to make use of its feeble legs dropped down on Turner Road—the road used by the gentry of Pali Hill—and stretched out its hind legs: the last dying effort it could make. No trace of either the owner or any inspector of the society for the prevention of Cruelty to animals could be seen.

An outbreak of plague is reported from Salem where timely efforts are being made by the authorities to stam it out. (A.P.).

The District Magistrate, Jullunder, has convicted Master Mota Singh in the two other sedition cases that were pending against him and sentenced him to 18 months and 6 months rigorous imprisonment, respectively, sentences to run consecutively.

C. P. RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

FOREST AND AGRICUTURAL SERVICES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 14.

The C. P. Retrenchment Committee was engaged on the 9th and the 10th in taking evidence of the Forest and Agricultural officers. Mr. H. A. Farrington, Chief Conservator of Forests, in the course of his evidtnce, stated that he deprecated any proposal to stop all recruitment in England for the Imperial Forests Service in C. P. and Berar, where the crying need at the moment was for more trained men to undertake research work long overdue. The witness admitted that the Forest Department suffered from lack of continuity resulting from frequent transfers. An officer must be kept in one place for at least 5 years. He said that the Forest Service appealed to young Englishmen but did not appeal to educated young Indians. He agreed that forests were an Imperial asset and he would not therefore provincialise the Forests Service. Recruitment, of officers to administer the Department must be on imperial basis.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE EXAMINED.

Mr. D. Clouston, Director of Argiculture, stated that he agreed that the Service should be Indianised as soon as practicable, and that with that end in view better arrangements for training men in India should be made. The Nagpur Agricultural College should be affiliated to the Nagpur University and promising graduates in Agriculture should be sent to Pusa for training in the methods of experiment and research. The Indianisation of service would have to proceed slowly seeing that a number of Indians trained in higher branch of agricultural research was as yet far short of requirements. He thought the scale of pay in case of Indians recruited into the Imperial Services were not necessarily liberal. He was opposed to administrative work of the Director of Agriculture being transferred to any controling revenue authority and to his being attached thereto as technical and expert adviser for purpose of inspection and control. The witness admitted that the policy of cattle-breeding was inconsistent with the policy of stoppage of cattle-slaughter. Coming to recruitment the witness said that it must be on an All-India basis. If full number of suitable officers was not available in India they must secure them from England. As regards qualifications for the Imperial Service the witness said that a man must have been taken a degree at an Agricultural College and then after three or four years' experience in Provincial Service must go to Pusa for training. These would be sufficient qualifications, he thought, for entering the Imperial service.

THREATENED ATTACK ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

GAYA MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO C. K. COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, August 14.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday at a Khilafat Meeting at Gaya:—

Considering the present news regarding Constantinople, this meeting strongly appeals to the Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamaiut-ul-ulma, Hind to do their best to save Constantinople as the patience and perseverance of the Musalmans have been exhausted.

This meeting places on record the best services rendered by Maulana Mazharul Haque for the cause of Islam and India and congratulates him on his incarceration.

DIST. MAGISTRATE'S HEROISM.

JUMPS INTO RIVER TO SAVE FISHERWOMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Mr. C. W. Gurner, District Magistrate, Howrah, at present in the flood-striken area, on Saturday, noticed a fisherwoman being washed away by a strong current. He immediately jumped into the river to rescue her at considerable risk to his life. Others soon followed and saved both the woman and the Magistrate.

LOSS OF MAIL BAG OF LT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 14.

The Madras Postal Department notify the loss of a special mail bag for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma containing ordinary Indian letters despatched from Calcutta by the S. S. "Angora" on the 29th July. The bag was correctly handed over to the B. I. ships gunner at Calcutta by the Post Office, but it was found missing when the mails were being landed in Rangoon. The British India Company have taken up an investigation into the loss, but so far there has been no trace of the missing bag.

At the Bihar and Orissa Council to-day August 14, Hon. Mr. Allenson moved that the Bihar and Orissa Civil Courts Amendment Bill proposing to vest some Munsiffs with power to try suits of value over Rs. 5,000 Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee. After some discussions the Rai Bahadur's motion was accepted. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Amendment Bill was then introduced, demarcating jurisdiction of civil and revenue courts over disputes of forest rights.

At a meeting held in Erandol resolutions were passed expressing pleasure at Mr. C. R. Das's release and urging upon the boycott of Councils and carrying on the congress constructive programme.

MADRAS DAMAGE SUIT.

JUDGMENT GIVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, August 15.

The Subordinate Judge delivered judgment in the damage suits at 12-15 to-day. His Honour awarded Rs. 6,000 as damages and full costs against Mr. Prakasam and others, and Rs. 1,000 and full costs against the "Hindu". His Honour found the police assaults true.

The judgment occupies over eighty pages.

EVEREST EXPEDITION PARTY.

ENTERTAINED AT DARJEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 14.

On Saturday General Bruce and other members of the Mount Everest Expedition party were entertained at dinner in the Club. A large number of planters from the interior were among those who attended. Yesterday the Himalayan Association entertained them to theatricals and tea at the Rink Theatre. The gathering was large. Her Excellency Lady Lytton attended. The party were garlanded and presented with scarves in accordance with a Bhutia custom. The hillmen who accompanied the Expedition, were also presented with scarves. Mr. Ladenla, President of the Association, read an address welcoming the party.

General Bruce replied, thanking on behalf of the Everest Party. He eulogised the kindness of the hillmen's Association and said that after he returned to England he would report the kindness to the new President of the Royal Geographical Society, Lord Ronaldshay. General Bruce spoke feelingly about those who lost their lives as God's sacrifices. He presented a picture brought from Hassa to the President as a memento. The General spoke in English and Nepali.

UNTOUCHABLES' REGIMENT.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED DEMOBILISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, August 14.

At a public meeting of untouchables, a resolution was passed remonstrating against the proposed demobilisation of the regiment No. 111 recruited mainly from the untouchables during the war. It was also proposed to appoint a committee to look after education and social welfare of the community.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 14.

The Committee on the indigenous system of medicine, in Madras, expects to submit its report to the Government in January. It has already inspected institutions, and replies from indigenous practitioners to the Committee's questionare are now being collected. The oral examination of witnesses will probably begin next month.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.

The Chairman of the committee on indigenous systems of medicine, Madras, in reply to an enquiry for a report about the work of the Committee, says that written answers have been received to the Committee's questionnaire from indigenous practitioners in different languages, and these are now being dealt with by separate Sub-Committees, specially constituted for the purpose. As soon as their work is finished oral examination of witnesses will commence probably in September and October next. The inspection of institutions was undertaken and completed, between January and April 1922 and very valuable evidence was gathered during the tour. The Secretary has already furnished the members of the Committee with a preliminary memorandum, incorporating such useful information on the subject of the present enquiry as he may be able to gather from reports, books, personal interviews and such other means. After oral examinations of the witnesses are over, the report of the Committee will be drafted and discussed. This will probably be completed in the months of November and December next, and it is expected that the final report will be submitted to the Government in January following.

SPEAKERS AND REPORTERS.

"New India" writes:—

Mr. Joseph Baptista complains that "reporting is most inefficient in Bombay" and says "that no sensible man ventures to criticise the speaker on the strength of his reported speech," he adds, that his speeches are not only distorted, but he is often reported "to have said the very reverse of what I said." That would be certainly irritating, if true. But the "Bombay Chronicle" defends the reporters generally and blames the speakers, most of whom often "lose sight of their main purpose." The "Chronicle" adds:

We respectfully request Mr. Baptista and our public speakers generally to restrict themselves to the main purpose of their speech and speak straight out whatever they have to say, instead of clouding the understanding of their hearers, among whom we include the reporters, by too frequent digression or incoherent statements.

We do not wish to say anything about the efficiency or otherwise of reporting in Bombay, but we must say that there is some force in the remark made by the "Chronicle" in defence of reporters in general. The reporters have to hear and also to write down, and while we must condemn inefficient reporting, we must also request speakers to be precise and direct. We take pride in saying that reporting in Madras is decidedly above the average.

Following the example of Mr. Kelkar and for the same reasons Mr. Annasaheb Dev, President, and Appasaheb Phanse and Bapusaheb Kothatkar, vice-presidents and Mr. Joshi, Secretary, Pen Taluka Congress Committee, have resigned their offices.

GOA NOTES.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S BODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Aug. 10.

The exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier is announced to take place in December next. It will last the whole month. There are hardly 5 months left and yet very little is done in the way of preparation for the occasion. The Steam Launch Service which will be taxed most is in a hopelessly bad condition and the Government has up to now done very little to put it right. Fortunately it is rumoured that one of the Bombay Shipping Companies has taken a contract from the Government to run this service for 20 years.

An appeal has been made to the public for funds by the Medical College of Nova-Goa on behalf of the famine-striken intellectual class of Russia. There is a fairly good response to it so far.

Both here and in the other colonies there was a great rejoicing over the successful aerial flight effected by Sacadura Cabral and Gago Coutinho over the Atlantic. The papers are still singing their praises and every mail from Portugal brings fresh accounts about them.

Mahatma Gandhi's movement has hit the foreign-cloth merchants of this place very hard. They do not know what to do with their large stocks of foreign cloth, especially of superior kind, which are lying in their godowns unsold. The Hindus have practically given up using foreign cloth. They are taking more and more to Khadi and this is what is embarrassing the merchants.

The monsoon has proved here satisfactory so far. The total rainfall from Jan. 1. up-to-date is about 80 inches, as against 61 inches for the corresponding period of last year. The paddy fields are in a fairly good condition and a rich harvest is expected.

MINISTERS, NON-BRAHMINS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An important point connected with the recent debate on the subject of the treatment of our political prisoners in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council seems to have escaped public notice. At any rate it has not received that notice that its importance deserves. It is: how the Ministers voted? whether for or against the motion? The general impression seems to be that they went with the popular party. But that impression is incorrect. There was really nothing in the resolution of Sirdar Mutalik to which any body with a grain of commonsense could object. But even in regard to such a simple matter the Ministers did not exercise their freedom of action! They could certainly not be expected to leave the reserved half of the Government in the lurch and openly record their votes against it. That is not allowed by the Reforms Act and nobody expected that from them. But what the people who sent them there had a right to expect from them was that they would at least remain neutral—the utmost latitude allowed to them by the Act. If they had refrained from casting their votes one way or the other, it would have shown that they did not share the Government view of the matter. As it is, having voted with the Government, they are taken to be opposed to the very simple demand so strongly supported by all parties in the Council, excepting of course the non-Brahmans. It must in fairness be made clear here that *all* the non-Brahman did not go over to the Government side. Some of them had the goodness and patriotism to give their support to the resolution; but why the others opposed it is difficult to see. If they had at least given expression to their views, people would have known the grounds of their opposition. None of them, however, did so; for the speeches in opposition to the resolution were only three, viz. those of Mr. Hayward, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Crerar. Neither Mr. Jadhav nor any other non-Brahman leader took the Council into his confidence as to why it was thought fit on their part to oppose the proposal for a better treatment of political prisoners. It is, however, clear that their opposition was not based on considerations of principle or any thing of the kind. For one of the non-Brahman leaders, in whom the Government has recently found an unfailing champion of all their measures—good, bad or indifferent, was going round in broad day-light and inducing his compatriots to record their votes against the proposal on the strange plea of its having emanated from Sirdar Mutalik! What this means I leave your readers to imagine. Many of these people are fond of calling themselves real friends of democracy. If in regard to such large questions affecting our national welfare, their views are to be so biassed by communal considerations, one fails to see how they can make good their claim to be sincere democrats. I am all for perfect equality between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. But if the non-Brahmans in their desire to spite the Brahmans give proof of their being influenced by such narrow and potty-minded considerations, with what face can they come forward and ask to be treated on a footing of perfect equality with the Brahmans? Then, again, if they desire equality for themselves, are they prepared to extend it to people lower in social status than themselves? Are they, I ask, prepared to interdine with the so-called depressed classes? Past experience in these matters at places like Belgaum is not at all reassuring. But my object is not to prevent non-Brahmans coming into their own. What I want them to do is to learn to take a broad view of things. If, as in the case under consideration, they have not done so, they in common with the Ministers owe an explanation to the people for the strange attitude they adopted on the occasion. I need hardly point out that if the Ministers had refrained from voting and if some of the non-Brahmans had not gone astray, there would have been a much greater majority on the side of Sirdar Mutalik's motion.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Poona, August 10.

TO THE MODERATES.

(BY S. V. P.).

I find a vapour of righteous indignation coming out from the mouths and pens of many leading Moderates because of the recent speech of Mr. Lloyd George. To men who always believed in the utterances and professions of English statesmen and never cared to judge them properly from their actions the speech must have come as a rude shock. To those who hang their hopes on what others speak or are going to do for them, and not on their own worth or work, disappointments come often.

I pity their sad plight in their struggle for their own raj. I suggest to them, however, that they should wait for some other utterance of some other statesman or of Lloyd George himself, and then beat the drum to glorify British statesmanship and justice, and recall their disheartened and disorganised flock of followers to reassemble in order to drink the waters of mirage in the great hope of an equal status in the "God created" British Empire.

I think it was Mr. Edwyn Bevan a Liberal who wrote in his book "Indian Nationalism" published in 1912 that British Rule in India was a "steel belt" wound round the sick man of Asia to be removed when the wound was healed. But now Mr. Lloyd George, a more responsible person, a statesman, a Prime Minister, a real Liberal, speaks authoritatively in 1922 that it (oh, not the British Rule, but the Civil Service) is a "steel frame." What a rapid progress towards "Dominion Status' within a decade. Of course, the next decade may show, if only Non-co-operation dies, that the steel frame has become the steen body to encase a mummified India.

But I would counsel the "sober" men of India to wait till a Montague or a Wedgewood or a Ben Spoor becomes one day a Prime Minister. Then a new orcle would be delivered about the real object of British Rule in India or the status of the British Civil Servants in India, putting to shame the Delphic Gods. Have they not waited since 1857? History is on their side.

Of course, I do not want to forget the happy lot—those who believe and make out logically that Lloyd George did not mean what he said, or the conspiring comrades who condemn only the wordy indiscretion of their ringleader. They are however in no way disturbed. It is only the "foolish" lot of Non-co-operators who are in "a fool's paradise" about their own worth and methods of work who are not surprised at and calmly disregard these and such like utterances good, bad, or indifferent. God made them so and let them suffer for their "ignorance" or "obstinancy."

But Moderates, wait and see. The world is moving. Some day or the other everything will be alright. Don't worry yourself, please.

Once upon a time had not the debate in the House of Lords on the Punjab atrocities worried you. I mean the debate not the atrocities. But did not the utterances of Messrs. Montague, Churchill (don't mind his speech and actions as regards Indians in Kenya and Crown Colonies) come to your rescue in a constitutional way? Your constitutional conscience was satisfied, and your worry left you. Only in one thing I do not see my way how the worry would leave you. After the Punjab Atrocities your eyes were fixed upon the new Councils just coming into existence and the honour and emoluments they were bringing with them. You were convinced then that you could prevent accidents of the Punjab Atrocities-type from recurring. Some may accuse you of having helped lately repression in its mad career. I ignore such accusations.

But even in the Councils with its honour and emoluments in their second triennial experiment (unless Mr. Lloyd George closes these schools in Bourbon fashion for a century or so) you are faced with a coming competition. Some brave Nationalists are likely to baulk you of that too. Though you are welcoming them to discredit Non-co-operators, you are all the same uneasy within yourself, where there was no struggle of an electioneering kind formerly or where there was merely a walkover (you being the doyens of democracy) now there may ensure a contest unless the election rules disqualify some of these new combatants as would-be or would-have-been law-breakers or because of their actual law-breaking tendencies.

But wait, I have Mr. Montagu is coming to India. He will give some sound advice.

Correspondence Summarised.

GAMBLING IN KURLA.—K. V. D. writes that gambling among the working classes of Kurla has become common and that parties of gamblers gather at the last platform of Kurla Railway Station and play cards till late in the night without any notice being taken of this by the Police or Railway authorities.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.—Mr. C. H. Patel requests the Corporators to acquaint themselves personally with Bombay's filth and squalor so that they may be better able to improve gutters and to train the public to decrease infant mortality.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY:—Mr. P. G. S. urges on the local leaders and Congress Committees the supreme necessity of picketting foreign cloth shops, as Swadeshi and boycott is the most effective weapon to give a blow to foreign domination.

A Cawnpore correspondent wires:—The Cawnpore boycott committee have succeeded in well-nigh completing their work most peacefully and amicably. Most of those big wholesale foreign cloth merchants who violated their pledge have sincerely repented for it.

The Secretary of the Indian Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—"Indian Association strongly supports the majority report of the Ackworth Committee re recommending state management of railways and considers acceptance of principles of company management will amount to betrayal of India's interests. The Association requests placing this before the Central Advisory Council."

POONA RACING SEASON.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

VERGE WINS THE SANDHURST PLATE.

The weather was cloudy at the 4th Extra Meeting of the Poona racing season. It being a holiday a large number of people was present. The card was a long one as there were 10 events to go through. The first race started at 2 p.m. Judging by the dividends in most events the public seemed to have had a good time. Only the 2nd division of the Satara Plate returned a sensational dividend when Sannoyet ridden by Mujeed won.

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A large contingent from Bombay went up bent on holiday enjoyment. The nature of sport was comparatively poor except in the big race.

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All the horses which figured on the programme in the Junior Plate started. In this large field Lord Durham and Shah were favourites. Shah ridden by Nasser beat True Love easily.

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The next three events on the programme were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the Satara Plate of 1 mile for Arab Horses in the 3rd Division. In the 1st Division Napoleon, Helicon and Narin declined. In the field of 14 which started, Khayum and Bahadur-ul-Mulk were strongly fancied and not a few backed Isonomy. This race was won by Mr. Meath's Kelvin Boy ridden by A. T. Harrison. The 2nd Division in which only Limerick declined was won by Sannoyet ridden by Mujeed. The 3rd Division was won by Wadi ridden by Bowley, who, by the way, has just returned from England. In this race Apel was a hot favourite. Though he ran well he could only get fourth place. Bahadur-ul-Mulk was left at the post. He was heavily back.

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There were four scratchings in the 1st Division of the Elphinstone Plate. Out of a field of eleven Mossely was installed a very strong favourite and she won the race easily. While the liberality of the W.I.T.C., in making as many divisions of a plate as possible, is much appreciated, some of the plates thus divided dwindle down considerably after scratchings and to make the fields very poor as in the case of this race. Judging by the result, the Elphinstone Plate would have been more interesting if it was not divided. As a matter of fact, the 2nd Division which was won by the splendid country Bred Jovool was not very interesting as regards the quality of the animals which performed, and the field was not paying neither. The Monsoon Plate on Saturday last saw a large of English horses out and nothing untoward took place.

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The Sandown Steeple Chase of 2¼ miles was the next event, this was won by Major Saxham in fair timing. Two horses came down.

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The most interesting event of the day and perhaps the only one for the matter of that was the Sandhurst Plate of 7 furlongs for horses in 1st and 2nd Divisions. With the exception of Allington who declined, a classy field of 19 good performers paraded for this race. Verge and Quarryman attracted most attention and on account of the good luck which has suddenly descended on his stable, Mr. Heath's Corbormdun received considerable support. No Doubt, Galwaygate and Verge were also no neglected. The finish was a tame one as Verge evidently had a lot in hand. Balway Gate was prominent during the greater part of the journey.

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The followers of Mr. Heath's stable were rewarded in the Ascot Plate of 6 furlongs when Arclight won by a short head from Dialect. Considering the poor field and the paucity of good candidates the dividend of 3 to 1 paid on Arclight was remarkably good. Chummy did not do so well as many expected.

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Tit Bits and Khailan were the only two who declined in the Lohagoon Plate of 5 furlongs for Arab Ponies in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Here the favourite Trade Mark let down a good number of people. This race was won by Waterloo who was by no means neglected. What happened to Trade Mark it is impossible to say as he came last. Mikado ran much better than last time. Amin ran recently in this class.

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Details:—

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE NO. 2.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A R Dakeel's SHAH, 9-0, Nasser 1
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's TRUE LOVE, 9-0, Davsingh 2
Mr Heath's HILAL, 8-0, Gangaram 3
Mr A S Irani's GAY PETER, 8-6, Kasan Bapoo 4

Not run:—Ruby, Black Prince, Tantalus, Tageed, Senior, Hermit, Buchefalos, Anit, Dham, Lord Durham, Kampala, Gerard, Artisan, Abdul Amir.

The race:—Tantalus led the field to the 3rd furlong; Lord Durham then took up the running to the bend, Shah, Hilal and True Love closely following behind. Racing into the straight, Shah increased his distance and went in to win by half a length, two lengths 2nd and 3rd, a head 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 43 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60-8; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 169 and Rs. 41-8.

Favourite:—Buchefalos.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Heath's KELVIN BOY, 8-2, McPherson 1
Messrs Wahab and Shaffy's CUMMER, 9-3, Townsend 2
Mr A M S Khairaz's BEADMAKER, 9-3, Dobie 3
Mr Kadum's ALDER, 8-5, Morris 4

Not run:—Helicon, Napoleon, Narin.

Also ran:—Paleface, Isonomy, Black Guinea, Quantity, Jerwan, Coroner, Khayum, Bahadur-ul-Mulk, Reform, Messina.

The race:—Quantity was the first to find her legs with Paleface, Isonomy and Reform as her closest attendants. Coroner was last, Bahadur-ul-Mulk being left at the post. At the fourth furlong the order was Beadmaker, Khayum and Cummer. As they raced into the straight, Kelvin Boy caught the rails. Cummer did her best to get on even terms, but the leader stalled off the challenge by one and a quarter lengths, half a length 2nd and 3rd, half a length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 55 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 134; Places Rs. 41, Rs. 61 and Rs. 64-8.

Favourite:—Bahadur-ul-Mulk.

Trainer:—S Mahalla.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs Stephen and Essa's SANNAYET, 8-13, Mujeed 1
Mr B J Irani's TOWFIK, 9-3, W Huxley 2
Mr Sharaballi's TRAFALGAR, 9-7, Townsend 3
Mr A M S Mahomed's TRIUMPH, 9-0, Burn 4

Not run:—Limerick.

Also ran:—Kingcraft, White Rose, California, Buttonwood, Monitor, Marquis, Shanavaz, Simon, Ajeel, Amirjung, Fayruz, Obized.

The race:—An excellent start saw the field running together in close file for the 1st furlong. At the 3rd furlong Towfik was ahead of the field with Triumph, Marquis and Trafalgar close up and Amirjung last. At the bend Sannayet swerved and then raced into the straight with Trafalgar, Towfik and Ajeel to win by one and a quarter lengths, two lengths separated 2nd and 3rd, a neck 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 52 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 413-8; Places Rs. 78, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 22-8.

Favourite:—Ajeel.

Trainer:—Yussuff.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Noble's WADI, 9-4, Bowley 1
Mr Goculdass' GULMARG, 9-0, Harrison 2
Mr Syed Rashid's SIR JAMAL, 8-13, Thompson 3
Mr Yacoob's SIRTIB, 9-7, Walker 4

Not run:—Malabar, Careless.

Also ran:—Orator, Lookmani, Dholpore, Zobal, Fahtak, Nasaralla, Last Day, Muslat, Cauldron, Razeet.

The race:—An excellent start saw Gulmarg take the lead, Nasaralla and Last Day lying on the outside. At the bend Orator was running easily with Wadi, Gulmarg and Sirtib bunched together. Wadi suddenly shot out in the straight and running very well easily beat the field by three lengths. Sirtib lost his place to Sir Jamal who made a late rush. Half a length separated 2nd and 3rd, a head 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 56 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 96-8; Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 24.

Favourites:—Lookmani and Last Day.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's MOSSLEY, 9-5, McPherson ... 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI, 8-3, Purtoosingh 2
Mr M C Patel's PINE TREE, 8-10, Morris 3
Mr Hillman's TROOP LEADER, 7-12, F Huxley 4

Not run:—Some Scribe, Mexican Eagle, Olivine, Miss Glad Eyes, The Minx.

Also ran:—Balira, Gold Reef, First Grade, Magical Mike, Merion, Lady Loo.

The race:—Mossley cut the pace as the barrier arose, the rest of the field running in a line for the 1st furlong. At the 3rd furlong, Balira, Magical Mike and Troop Leader joined the leader. Magical Mike and Balira tired at the bend. Mossley made a dash for the straight and stalled off a desperate challenge from Woorali by a head, Pine Tree moving up to third place. Two and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, same 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite:—Mossley.

Trainer:—G Dillon.

THE SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Capt J Wallington's MAJOR SAXHAM 11-10 Capt Newil 1
Capt J B Browne's RED TURK 11-5 Capt Parker 2
Major McCudden's TRUNCHEON 12-13 Capt Mica 3

Also ran:—St. Bee, Bristol Cream, Johnson, and Corkscrew.

The race:—Truncheon was the first to take the hurdle, Corkscrew second, Red Turk third and Bristol Cream last. At the bend Red Turk was leading with Major Saxham second. Truncheon third. As they went over the 9th hurdle Corkscrew came down and St. Bee fared no better a little further. Racing home Major Saxham came in nicely to win by one length.

Time:—4.46⅘ seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67/8; Places Rs. 34/8 and Rs 36/8.

Favourite:—Truncheon.

Trained:—(Privately).

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Goculdass' VERGE 8-11 A C Walker ... 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's QUARRYMAN 9-3 W Huxley 2
Mr Gamadia's ALELI 8-11 Barnett 3
Mr A M S Mahomed's MURMANSK 7-4 Sherwood 4

Not run:—Allington.

Also ran:—Galway Gate, Starshot, Simon Choice, Northern Light, Silver Jug, Carborundum, Magical, Noutbutweel, William The Beau, Brendan, Mist, Love Glass, Night Watch. On Leave, and Atrocity.

The race:—Galway Gate was the quickest away, Murmansk lying second and Carborundum third. At the third furlong Verge joined the leaders, Aleli moving up. At the bend Galway Gate was still leading with Verge and Quarryman at his heels. As they raced into the straight Verge made his effort and easily stalled off a late challenge from Quarryman, Murmansk losing his third place to Aleli who came from the outside. Won by half a length, neck between second and third, 1½ lengths be tween third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 23/8; Rs. 31/8 and Rs. 124/8.

Favourites:—Carborundum, Quarryman, and Galway Gate.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's ARCLIGHT 9-7 McPherson ... 1
Mr Goculdass' DIALECT 7-4 Harrison ... 2
Mr Garda's CHUMMY 8-0 Clarke 3
Mr Vaz's MIMI 8-4 Morris 4

Also ran:—Paragua, Aldergrove, Cracknell, Gollen Treasuiy, Very Little, Happy Times, and Miserable

The race:—Miserable took a flying lead but was soon caught up by Arclight who took command with Chummy on the outside and Dialect near the rails. Arclight was the first to head into the straight and won a very fine race from Dialect who did his best to snatch the verdict. Won by a short head, two lengths second and third, and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41/8; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19/8.

Favourites:—Arclight, Chummy and Dialect.

Trainer:—G. Dillon.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO. 9-7 Hewitt 1
Mr Noble's DUBLIN 8-5 Morris 2
Mr A M Khairaz's AMIN 7-4 Townsend ... 3
Mr Goculdass' MIKADO 8-7 Walker 4

Not run:—Titbits, and Khailan.

Also ran:—Kooleb, Arthur, Trade Mark, March Along, Centry and Sammy.

The race:—Kooleb was the first to show out, Trade Mark second, Centry and March Along lying handy. Waterloo moved up and took command and did the running to the second furlong. Kooleb again showed up at the bend with Amin and Dublin. Racing into the straight Waterloo increased his pace and overhauling the leaders won an exciting race. Trade Mark ran last. Won by three-quarter length, half a neck between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 8 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68/8; Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 20/8.

Favourites:—Kooleb and Trade Mark.

Trainer:—Byramji Rustomji.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's JOVIAL 7-0 Purtoosingh 1
Mr Vernon's OREGON PINE 8-3 Morris ... 2
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's PILGRIM'S PASS 8-10 Donnelly 3
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's RAGAZZO 9-1 W Huxley 4

Not run:—Curator

Also ran:—Royal Jewel, Bohea, Red Cross Boy, Ila's Fancy, Brittomart, Daphnis, R Royal, Milk Maid and Marby.

The race:—The field started on level terms, with Brittomart showing prominent for a while. Then Daphnis displaced her at the Golden Treasury, Very Little, Happy Times, Jo and Pilgrim's Pass. Daphnis tired when reaching the bend. Oregon Pine joined issue and was the first to enter the straight with Ragazzo and Jovial lying fourth on the outside. Nearing the home distance Jovial improved his position and getting on even terms with Oregon Pine just managed to gain the verdict by a head. One and a quarter lengths between second and third, and a short neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79; Places Rs 23/8, Rs 54 and Rs. 25/8.

Favourites:—Brittomart and Ragazzo.

Trainer:—G. Dillon.

CALCUTTA RACES.

RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Division III.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mrs Ford's ADVISOR, 8-2 (cd 8-3), Andas 1
Mr Pogose's SMOKE WREATH, 8-13, Marland 2
Mr Dee's GUILELESS, 8-5, Baker 3
Mr Blair's CYLARITY, 7-7, E Grace 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 114-8; Places Rs. 61-8 and 30-8.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE, 7-8, Northmore 1
Mrs Ali's STEPASIDE, 8-1 (cd 8-5), Hutchins 2
Mr Lindsay's TYCOON, 8-9, Reynolds ... 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 9-6, Sleigh 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 20-8 and 34-8.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. For horses in the 4th Division, W. A. and C. reduced 7 lbs. with penalties and allowances.

Mr Gregory's JAZZ BAND, 8-5, Northmore 1
Maj Molony's CHARMIO, 9-1, Higgins ... 2
Mr Thomas' MOON FLOWER, 9-1, O'Brien 3
Messrs Stewart and Mackenzie's SANS MERCI, 8-5, Andas 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 19 and 15-8.

THE ALIPORE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Peter's SPIDER LEGS, 7-7, Reynolds 1
Mr Willson's ROYAL SIGN, 9-8, Northmore 2
Mr Thomas' GALLEY LAW, 8-2, O'Brien 3
Mr Galstaun's TETE MONTEE, 9-11, Walker 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 151; Places Rs. 31, 19 and 16.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. BYCULLA CLUB

An interesting whole-day match was played on Tuesday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club on the ground of the former. There were twelve players aside. The ground, owing to some heavy showers of rain the previous night, was very fast and as a result of which it was somewhat difficult for batsmen to score fast. The visitors having won the toss elected to bat first. Cullen, of Quadrangular fame, scored 22 runs in which was included an over-boundary stroke. His was, indeed, a faultless player. E. Reid also made a good display, contributing 20 runs. The bowling average of Battington was commendable, having captured three wickets at the cost of six runs in five overs. It must be stated, however, that if the fielding of the home team had been smart the visitors would not have scored 108 runs as they did. The Gymkhana made a bad start, having lost four fine wickets for 24 runs. Traverse, on whom the Gymkhana depended for a speedy score, was declared l-b-w. Harvey took great advantage of the slow bowling of Ried and contributed 35 runs, in which were included two overboundary strokes. But for Harvey, the Gymkhana's score would not have run in three figures and won the match.

The score:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

E J Bunbury 4; J Hamilton 5; G Phillips 14; A Hosie 16; W Cullen 22; P Sanderson 3; J Farquharson 0; R Mackenzie 3; P R Cadell (capt) 3, P H Brown 11; E Reid 20; K Kemp 0; extras 7; total 106.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

J P King 19; T Parker 2 A Greenfield 0; F Cole 5; F G Traverse (capt) 1; G Harvey (not out) 55, L Rourne 0; H Milne 23; Coton 0; J Battington (not out) 0; H Cox and J Ingham did not bat; extras 6; total 111.

CHARITY FRIENDLY MATCH.

K. S. L. I. DRAW WITH BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

An exceptionally large crowd assembled on the Cooperage ground yesterday to witness the charity match between the K. S. L. I. and Bombay Gymkhana teams. As these two teams secured first and second positions in the Harwood League Football Tournament, the clash between these sides was awaited with considerable expectancy by the sportloving public of Bombay and the galleries were fully thronged with spectors. During the course of the play by kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. M. Smith, D. S. O. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry played choice selections of music.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. The entry of the two teams was greeted with shouts of applause by the spectators. The play that resulted was an extremely interesting one. Both sides tried their level best to score, but the soundness of the defence of either sides prevented actual scoring. Lea, Newman and Millard played a brilliant game for the K. S. L. I. in the forward line while Sgt. Evans and Lieut Carter distinguished themselves by the excellent defence they put up. The Gymkhana team paraded a splendid eleven and the whole team played in excellent concert. Bell, Morley Fox and Pearson were assiduous in feeding the forward line and Gillespie, Etherington and Thow were not slow in availing themselves of opportunities. But as the sides were well balanced no scoring was possible and after an hour's strenuous game the teams emerged on level terms.

The teams were:—

1st K.S.L.I. (Colours: Green shirts, white knickers) Corporal Smith; Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; C.Q.M.S. Flavell, Lieut. Carter (Capt.) and Bdsm. Hinson; Pte. White, L.-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Sergt. Puttock.

Bombay Gymkhana (Colours: Black and yellow shirts, blue knickers):—Pearson; Another and Terry; Bell, Morley-Fox and P. Bradley; Gillespie, Etherington, Thow, Morren and Challen.

Referee: Mr. J. A. Baker.

BRILLIANT RECORDS.

The following is the record of the teams

1st K.S.L.I.:—

1921: Winners of Harwood League and Rovers Tournament Semi-finalists Durand Cup, Simla.

1922: Winners Harwood League. The 1st K.S.L.I. have only been defeated once in Bombay. This was by the Rest of League in 1921 (2-0).

Bombay Gymkhana:—

1920: Runners up: Y.M.C.A. League.

1921: Runners up: Harwood League Semi-finalists: Rovers Tournament (Defeated by 1 goal after extra time).

1922: Runners up: Harwood League.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Boston.—In the Davis Cup, O'Hara Wood defeated Gobert 2/6, 6/2, 6/1, 6/4. Australia has thus beaten France and now meet the United States.

Boston.—In the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup match here, Patterson (Australia) defeated Cochet (France) six-two, two-six, six-four, six-two.

GURDWARA REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The statement made by Sir John Maynard on 31st July 1922, in the Punjab Council dropping the proposed Gurdwara Bill and postponing the introduction of a measure of legislation acceptable to the Sikh community came to the Sikh members of the Council as a sore disappointment. It meant that the reformers should again prove that their movement and aspirations have not abated which they could only do by offering fresh sacrifices. It further meant that the Sikh members should clearly note their utter uselessness in Council as they could not save their community from further trials and troubles. Under these circumstances the Sikh members approached the Hon. Minister for Education and asked him to make a definite announcement in Council declaring that a special session will be immediately called to introduce the Legislation. He readily promised to do so; but when on the 11th instant he did make a declaration it proved a still greater disappointment. The result is that the Sikh community after numerous and unique sacrifices is in no better position now than it was in the beginning of this Council on 23rd February 1921. Under these and circumstances the Sikh members shall not be responsible of any consequences that may ensue on account of the indifference shown by the Government in the matter of the Gurdwara reform.—Yours, etc.,

SANGAT SINGH,
Member, Legislative Council, Punjab.
Aug. 13, 1922.

SOME QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 11th instant the indefatigable Mr. Bharucha who seems to have no other occupation than that of writing letters to your paper waxes lyrical over the past history of India and among other questions asks 'Can the I.C.S. give us better laws than Manu? Can the I.C.S. give us better Land Revenue System than Todar Mul's? Can the I.C.S. administer justice in a better manner than the great Akbar' In these circumstances perhaps, Mr. Bharucha will answer the following simple questions:—

(a) Is it a fact that according to the Code of Manu the gravity of a crime depended upon the status of the person committing it e.g. that a Sudra who struck a Brahmin priest would be punished with death while a Brahmin priest who killed a Sudra would be let off lightly? Does Mr. Bharucha approve of these principles? Would he like the present Penal Code revised accordingly and so applied in his own case if necessary?

(b) Is it a fact that according to the system of Todar Mul the assessment consisted of one-third of the crop which was counted into money-rates and fixed for 10 years? Is this a better system than the present one under which the assessment is equal to one-fifth or one-sixth of the crop or even less and settled usually for 30 years?

(c) As regards Akbar, to give one instance, is it a fact that after the siege of Chitor, he was so enraged at the resistance that he massacred 30,000 of the country-people who had taken part in the defence?

(d) A better example of Mogul Justice however is the Emperor Jehangir from whose private diary I give the following extract.

'On the 22nd when I had got within shot of a Nilgai, suddenly a groom and two bearers appeared and the nilgai eslaped. In a great rage I ordered them to kill the groom on the spot and to hamstring the bearers and carry them on asses through the camp, so that no one should again, have the boldness to do such a thing.'

Will Mr. Bharucha comment on this.

(e) If Mr. Bharucha actually had the choice between the continuance of the British Government and the re-establishment of the Mogul Empire, for which in all sincerity would he vote?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Alibag.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

THEFT IN SHIP'S CABIN.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Pepin charged Luxmon Ramchandra and Ahmed Abdulla with house-trespass and theft in respect of Rs. 1,212-8-0.

The evidence showed that on Sunday morning a servant of Mr. Snowden, occupying a cabin on s.s. "Jalapiola" lying in Alexandra Dock found the cabin-door open and on examination found jewellery and currency notes valued at Rs. 1,212-8-0 missing. Same evening Police Constable No. 1820 at Red Gate arrested the accused on suspicion and found some of the stolen property on their persons.

The first accused pleaded not guilty, while the second accused said the currency notes were given to him for safe custody by a friend.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and in view of their three previous convictions sentenced them to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

Gonal Ragunath, a goldsmith having his shop in DeSouza Street, Mandvi, has made a report to the Police that at 9-45 p.m. on Saturday last his brother and his servant locked the shop as usual and went home. On the morning of the 13th instant, the servant went to open the shop when he found the doors forced open. He went to the complainant and informed of the incident. The complainant on going to the shop missed his safe which contained gold ornaments valued at Rs. 4,193. The safe was found lying on the Babula Tank Road without its contents.

CORONER'S COURT.

PINNED UNDER CLOTH BALE.

Bales of cloth were being removed from a motor lorry into a godown at the Morarji Goculdas Mill on the Sopari Baug Road on the 13th instant, when a bale fell on a Hindu boy named Pundrinath Rama, aged 11 years, who was coming out of the mill and pinned him down. When extricated he was found unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours' later.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest when a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of a Hindu woman named Shemantibai, aged about 20 years, who was found lying dead in her room in a house in Khoja Street, Null Bazaar, under the circumstances already reported, was concluded by the Coroner yesterday morning.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning and the jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium apparently self-administered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, held an inquest on the body of Willie Lopez, aged about 28 who was drowned in the sea at Ballard Pier at about 6 p.m. on the 12th instant as already reported. The evidence showed that Charles Pinto, a school boy, and two other boys were playing cricket. The deceased was talking to a friend. Pinto hit the ball and it went into the sea. The deceased felt sorry for the boys and as he could swim he went into the sea to get the ball but began to sink. He cried for help and disappeared before any help could reach him. It was an ebb-tide.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TO-DAYS MEETINGS.

JANMASTHMI CELEBRATIONS AT VILE PARLE.

The Janmasthmi ceremony will be observed at Vile Parle by the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala to-morrow (Wednesday) at Mr. Moni's Bungalow at 8-45 a.m. when Sheth Rowji Premji will preside. Mr. G. K. Delvudakar will deliver a lecture on "Modern System for teaching Young Boys."

JAYANTI OF SHRI KRISHNA & MIRA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Shri Krishna and Rani Mira, when Mrs. Kamdar, Mrs. Gokhlay, Prof. Lalit and Messrs. S. S. Mehta, H. K. Mehta and others will speak, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

"SHRIKRISHNA'S MESSAGE."

A meeting of the Bhagini Samaj will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Mulji D. Vaid will speak on "Shrikrishna's Message."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at 2, Dean Lane.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the above will be held today (Wednesday) at the head office, Ghaswala Building, Sopari Baug Road, Parel at 4 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The annual gathering of the Institute will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises (172, Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road) on Sunday next (the 20th instant) to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama in whose honour the Institute is founded. The Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, S. J. will preside. After the reading of a brief account of the work of the Institute during the last year and the distribution of the Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize, Prof. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A. Ph.D., of the Deccan College, Poona, will deliver a discourse on "The Controversy over the Original Home of the Aryans."

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha on Friday next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Principal Pantambekar of the National College will address. Professors Lalit and Sanatan will sing national songs. Ladies are cordially invited.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Thursday) and also on Friday at 6 p.m. at 2 Dean Lane.

SCOUT-MASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

Under the auspices of the National Boy-Scouts' Association, a Scout-Master's Training Camp will be started on Tuesday 22nd instant in the National High School (Marathi Section) Sandhurst Road where instruction in the Scout-Master's course will be given daily from 7-30 to 9 a.m. for nearly a fortnight. Intending Scout-Masters (who should be 18 years of age or more) should communicate with the Secretary of the Association (P. O. Box 456, Bombay) or with the Principal of the above school.

A PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will shortly be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association to protest against the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Winterton. The date and place of the meeting will be announced later.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Commercial Museum resumes business in its own new premises "The Temple of Industry" Girgaum Road, from today. It will be open to the public daily between 3 and 7 p.m. except on Fridays.

The Diamond S. and W. Co. (Ltd.), Ord. Genl. Meeting, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 4 p.m.

Bombay University Annual Convocation, University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Jayanti celebration of Shrikrishna and Rani Mira, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

THURSDAY, August 17.

The Imperial Bank of India, Annual Genl. Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 18.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 19.

The s.s. Kashgar, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona races: 4th Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At a special meeting of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference held at Poona on the 30th July last, it was resolved that the 15th session of the Conference should take place at Ratnagiri during Christmas holidays.

JAIN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1,048 passengers took advantage of the Hira Bag Dharmashalla in July, 1922. And 338 new patients and 3,127 old patients were treated in the Hira Bag Dispensary on a bare fee of one anna, if rich, and quite free of charge, if poor, in the same month.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the Society's School Building Fund:—Rs. 5,000 the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association; Rs. 2,500 the Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata; Rs. 1,500 a sympathiser, through the "Praja Mitra Parsee."

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, widow of Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of July, 1922 was 1,241, out of whom 631 were females and 610 were children and the daily average attendance of patients was 50. Arrangements have been made from this month to distribute milk free to expectant mothers and children through this dispensary, on behalf of the Arya Mahila Samaj.

I. P. & T. R. ASSOCIATION.

According to new rules the following gentlemen, among others, have joined the I. P. and Traffic Relief Association: Rao Bahadur Amrikant Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, Dayalal Makanji Javeri, Luckmichand Premsey and Co., Vallubhji Ramji and Co., Vithaldas Hirjee, Dhunji Mavji Prabhadas & Co., Patel, Karsondas Damodar and Jivandas Bogabhai Ruparel.

MOTHER'S DAY—A SCHOOL HOLIDAY.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has sanctioned a holiday for all the Municipal schools on Mothers' Day (Pithori Amawasya)—the last day of Shravan. This year that day falls on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. In about 13 institutions in Bombay and elsewhere this day will be celebrated.

SAROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE.

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (172, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay), invites competitive essays for the Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize of the value of Rs. 225 on the following subject:—

"A lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the 32nd, 33rd and 34th chapters of the Yasna (the last 3 chapters of the Ahnuvaiti Gatha), in due accordance with grammar and philology, with notes and comments, wherever necessary, and with the substance of the whole at the end."

The essay should be designated by a motto, and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor and his Post Office address, and should reach the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute, on or before 5th July, 1923. The competition is open to all.

THE CUTCHI CLUB.

The following members have been elected as office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the current year by the General Meeting held on the 30th ultimo:—Mr. Saleebhai Karimji Barodawalla (President); Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meishri (Vice-President); Messrs. Velji Anandji Meishri and Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey (Joint Hon. Secretaries); Messrs. Karsondas Bhimji Ved and Devji Khetsey (Joint Hon. Auditors); and Messrs. Lakhmidas Haridas, Ramdas Haridas, Jadavji Hansraj, Madhavlal Makanji, Shankerlal Purushottam, Ranilal Shantidas, Gopaldas Trikamji Khushal T. Shah, Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy, Karmalibhoy Abdoolabhoy, as members of the Managing Committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations towards the Funds of the Seva Sadan for the quarter ending 30th June 1922.

In memory of their father Seth Parbhudas Jivandas Kothari from Seth Samaldas Parbhudas and Laldas Parbhudas Rs. 200. In memory of the late Mr. Navroji Cooverji Mehta from his widow Bai Pirojbai Rs. 125, Mr. Khanmahamad Cassambhai Rs. 100 (for April, May and June), Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Awasthi Rs. 100, A Calcutta Zoroastrian Rs. 150, Mr. P. Mancherji on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter Rs. 50, Lady Jagmohandas Rs. 35, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla Rs. 17-13-0, Mr. Hansraj Damodar Toprani Rs. 25, A Kerachi Friend Rs. 20, Mr. D. M. Wadia Rs. 25, through the Hon. Presidency Magistrate's Court Rs. 15, Messrs. Merwanji & Hormusji Cama Rs. 25, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Rs. 15, Mr. L. R. Tairsee Rs. 10, Bai Alibai A. P. Sethna Rs. 10, S. J. N. Rs. 10, sums of and ten Rs 152.

Towards the school feeding Fund:—Dilshad Begum Navab Mirza Rs. 150 for April, May and June, Mr. Khanmahamad Cassambhai Rs. 150 for April, May and June, Trustees of Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities Rs. 100 for April and May, Lady Mehta in memory of her mother Bai Gulbai Dhanjibhoy Sheriff Rs

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NOW READY!

BOMBAY CHRONICLE REPRINTS
I
MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA:
AN APPRECIATION
BY
AHMED RUSTEM BEY
(*Formerly Turkish Ambassador to U. S. A.*)
BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS
PRICE AS. 4.

In the Press.
II
THE MALABAR TRAGEDY
BY
R. VENKAT RAM.

Copies can be had from:—
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Office or of the NEWSBOYS.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 16, 1922.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Two men have dominated the public life of England during the last few years in a manner it was not dominated before. They are Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe. For each of them his admirers have made the confident claim that he won the war. But the admirers of these two men are not quite so confident that their heroes won the peace. They are not so confident because they realise in their heart of hearts that no man in modern times has done a greater disservice to humanity than Mr. Lloyd George since the war ended or than Lord Northcliffe practically since the war began. The proof of their disservice is the present distracted state of Europe and Asia. And the grim irony of it all is that these men exercised a power which few men in history were privileged to enjoy—power which, if they had so wished, they could have used for the promotion of peace, good-will and happiness among mankind. The secret of their tremendous failure lies in their supreme egotism, in their desire to seek and use power not for the purpose of extending the bounds of human freedom and happiness but to satisfy their own personal vanity—the vanity that luxuriates in the complacent consciousness that they are men who control the destiny of their kind.

Lord Northcliffe has been described as the "Napoleon of the Press". His career as a journalist and newspaper proprietor has, indeed, been unique. And the history of his phenomenal success in the career that he chose for himself is a romance, but it is not a romance that is ennobling. When he died, Lord Northcliffe owned sixty newspapers and periodicals, with weekly circulation of well over twenty million copies. In fact he dominated the newspaper world of his day and consequently he dominated the public life of the country. The innumerable and radical improvements which he introduced in the manifold ramifications of the daily newspaper and the success he secured for it as the powerful "voice of the people" in the sense he meant it, will rank him as the greatest journalist, in the technical sense of the word, that history has known. But he was emphatically not a journalist, in the true sense of the word,—a high-minded instructor and guide of men, who places truth and public weal above personal ambitions and material considerations, such as, for example, was Stead or Morley. Mr. Gardiner aptly and vividly summed up all that he was when he described him as the Stock Exchange man in the sphere of journalism, "who bulled and beared with happy indifference to intrinsic merit, and to whom the issues of peace and war were of importance only as they affected the price of stock and shares." What mattered to him most was the growth of the circulation of his papers throughout the length and breadth of the country and, consequently, the increase, as he deemed, of his own political influence. And in order to secure this end he pandered to all the passing foibles, prejudices and passions of the public by giving them what they wanted or what he had led them to think they wanted, often without a thought as to whether the cause or the "stunt" that he advertised was in the best interests of the country or humanity, but animated only by the desire to see it triumph at all costs. Mr. Gardiner has truly written: "It is the absolute commercial conception of journalism which was Lord Northcliffe's contribution to his time. Journalism was a profession: he has made it a trade. It had a moral function: in his hands it has no more moral significance than the manufacture of soap." To what extent Lord Northcliffe succeeded in degrading the modern newspaper is revealed in the following sentences on the power of the Press, extracted from "Fleet Street and Downing Street", a book written after the war by Mr. Kennedy Jones, for eighteen years a partner of Lord Northcliffe:

"What sells a newspaper? . . . The first answer is 'War.' War not only creates a supply of news, but a demand for it. So deep-rooted is the fascination of war and all things appertaining to it that I am persuaded, despite the League of Nations, wars will not cease until human nature has radically changed. . . . . Only a drum has to beat or a trumpet to sound in the street to bring people to their windows, and a paper has only to be able to put on its placard 'A Great Battle,' for the sales to mount up. . . . . The effect of the European War on journalism is patent to everyone. Notwithstanding the Censor, it brought back the 'Times' from a penny to threepence, and restored its old prestige and prosperity; it destroyed the ha'penny sneer at the popular dailies, and by doubling their price improved equally their finance and influence."

Before the war Lord Northcliffe's papers had attained a circulation undreamt of before. But this enormous circulation did not represent the instructed voice of the democracy and, therefore, did not add to the corresponding political influence of Lord Northcliffe. The war gave him what he thought was his opportunity.

It is not necessary to recall how this opportunity was utilised by the Northcliffe Press to fan the flames of passion and to prolong the war. As an able writer has said: "This great private property interest (the Northcliffe combine) having climbed, by the broad way of appeal to the herd mind, to unprecedented wealth and power, and making wealth and profit its life's aim and pursuit, has all along been entrusted with matter of a high, nay, of the highest, judicial character. The true function of journalism being the presentation of truth about facts in the general interests of society, this dominant journalism presents for the most part passionate fiction in its own moneyed interests, and does it unrestrained, and without any sense of responsibility." Not satisfied with creating hatred for the "Hun" during the war, this Press, run in the interests of Capitalists, did its best by its unceasing and virulent misrepresentation and abuse of the Bolshevists, to secure the failure of a great experiment in anti-capitalistic form of Government undertaken in Russia. As Mr. Norman Angell has shown in his recent book "The Press and the Organisation of Society", the Capitalistic Press, of which the Harmsworth section is the most dominant, "is used commercially to build up enormous properties, earning almost fabulous dividends, and carrying with it honors, titles, and other forms of State recognition of the worth of this industry, such as no other form of Capitalistic enterprise enjoys in anything like the same proportion," and it "is used politically to maintain the existing economic order and to prevent any serious modification of it"—the two-fold purpose being achieved, however, not by appeal to reason but by pandering to the passions of men. And Lord Northcliffe was the most prominent creator of the Capitalistic Press.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

The unexpected death of Mr. Arthur Griffith removes from Irish politics one of the most powerful personalities, and is an irreparable loss to the cause of peace in Ireland. A strong protagonist of the Treaty of Settlement, he shouldered the responsibility at the point where Mr. De Valera had left owing to his opposition to any settlement which did not recognise an Irish Republic. Mr. Griffith, who negotiated the treaty with Mr. Lloyd George, stood firm in his attitude, and when Mr. De Valera resigned the Presidentship of the Dail Eireann, he accepted the office provisionally until a regular Parliament could be established in Ireland. A distinguished publicist, Mr. Griffith used all his talents to discredit the Irish Parliamentary Party and bring into existence a national organization, which ultimately formed the nucleus of the Sinn Fein. His policy may be summed up in the following words of the "United Irishman," which he had founded years before and devoted to the advocacy of Ireland's national independence: "Let us be Irish in act and speech, as we pretend to be in heart and spirit, and a few years will prove whether the remedy is not better sought at home among ourselves than beyond the waters." Later on Mr. Griffith successfully advocated a new policy known as the "Hungarian policy." Instead of adopting a neutral attitude towards existing political parties in Ireland, Mr. Griffith "boldly declared war upon the Irish Parliamentary Party." He championed a policy of strict non-cooperation with Britain, and was opposed to "the advocates of physical force and revolution" not less strongly than to the traditional parliamentarianism which had found favour under Parnell and, after him, under Redmond. While being a constitutionalist, he told the Irish people, how they, while "keeping within the letter of a law which they could not otherwise break, might render nugatory the effort to hold the country in dependence upon England." It was proposed to arrest the anglicization of Ireland by recovering for the Irish people the management of those departments of public administration in which the anglicising process was working most markedly to the detriment of Irish interests, and which might be remodelled without any actual breach of the existing law. Education was first taken in hand and "by the introduction of a system more in accordance with Irish needs and capabilities and characteristics," a generation of young Irish men and women, "imbued with a national spirit and national pride, capable of taking their part in the agricultural, industrial and administrative life of the country," were trained up. An extensive scheme for total non-cooperation with England was planned and carried out, and the Irish people who in the beginning, were even less prone than Indians to look favourably on non-cooperation were ultimately converted into ardent supporters of Mr. Griffith's policy. Even the Irish Parliamentary Party, which closely resembled Indian Co-operators, became Non-cooperationist, save for a few men like Mr. Dillon. It was a wonderful metamorphosis that Mr. Griffith and his determined colleagues wrought in Ireland, forcing a reluctant British Government to accept the principle—both in theory and practice—of Irish freedom. Mr. Griffith's death on the eve of the fruition of his laborious work in the cause of Irish independence will be deeply mourned by all—no less by Irish men than by a wider public, especially among Indians under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, who have watched the evolution of recent Irish polity with interest and admiration. To say that Mr. Griffith was one of the greatest men of our times would be a mere platitude. His patriotism, ability, sincerity and statesmanship have been recognized in death, if not in life, even by his erstwhile enemies, and that is the greatest tribute that could be paid to the greatness of the dead.

Notes of the Day

The Grateful Greeks!

The other day, Reuter informed us of a meeting of Greeks in Athens, which "thanked" Mr. Lloyd George for his "complimentary references to Greek feats of arms." The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Smyrna now states that Mr. Lloyd George has become "a popular hero." It is significant that a procession of the Greeks should have been allowed to go up to the British Consulate and that the latter should have received, without any embarrassment, expressions of deepest gratitude from the traitors to the Turkish Empire—a so-called Committee for the Defence of Asia Minor. As a contrast to this, we may recall how the British Embassy in Constantinople was "embarrassed" when the Young Turks, on the morrow of the Revolution of 1908, made a friendly demonstration before the Embassy. The attitude of the British Consulate at Smyrna is evidently in keeping with the confirmed pro-Greek attitude of the British Government. It need not be wondered at, therefore, that in view of these unmistakable indications, the Turks—and Muslims generally—are distrustful of Great Britain and her protestations of neutrality in the Near East. We may also take it that the "deepest gratitude" of the Greeks is rendered in anticipation, confidently entertained among the Greeks of fresh favours from Mr. Lloyd George's Government.

A Challenge to Moderates.

The opinions expressed by several Co-operators on this side of India on Mr. Lloyd George's I. C. S. speech reveal the feeling on their part that they have sadly been let down by their Anglo-Indian sponsors. Their faith in the reforms as a first step towards the gradual attainment of responsible government has received a rude shock by Mr. Lloyd George's unexpected, candour and outspokenness. The Co-operators in pinning their faith to the promises of English politicians, deliberately shut their eyes to the lessons of history, which abundantly prove that one nation dominating another would never willingly yield up its power and that the theory of trusteeship is all bunkum. Ireland is a living example of the truth of the failure of the co-operation of Irish Parliamentarians with the British bureaucracy to secure for Ireland political contentment. The bureaucracy, while willing, in certain circumstances, to make some concessions as a sop, were determined to prevent any fundamental transfiguration of Irish politics. Yet racially the Irish were of the same stock with the English. History has, however, recorded the terrible struggle, the tremendous sacrifice that the Irish had to make to wring from the hardened imperialists of England their half-hearted consent to Irish self-government. Do the Co-operators in India, believe, inspite of these lessons of history, that they will win the bureaucracy to surrender their power and privileges, by begging? To them Mr. Lloyd George's speech is a challenge that if they will have self-Government, they will not get it by a spineless attitude of mendicancy.

Way to Self-Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, inspite of his ostensible denunciation of the Non-co-operation movement and its great leader, would any day feel proud of them as political opponents and regard them with far greater respect than he would the cringing Moderates. That is what he has done in Ireland. He has shown greater respect to Griffith and Collins than he paid to the so-called Irish "Constitutionalists" or Parliamentarians. Do our Cooperators realise how John Redmond was betrayed in the end by the British Imperialists and how he died of a broken heart? What has happened in Ireland, will as surely happen in India. And where will the poor Moderates be when such a contingency arises? To them and to Indians, Mahatma Gandhi has shown the way of vindicating their national self-respect and making their claim to self-Government irresistible. Now that the Moderates have been disillusioned, are they capable of rising to the occasion and making common cause with their fellow-countrymen? The Moderates have the chance now of joining the great movement that will insure for them and the country the freedom to live on national lines of self-development and self-realisation. Let them not misunderstand that when the Non-cooperators invite them to come back to the right path, they do so from selfish motives. The Non-cooperators far from feeling any selfishness about it, do want their brethren to come back, so that all of them, making a united stand against alien domination, may hasten the advent of India's freedom. We wish the Moderates will consider the call to them in the proper light and decide for themselves whether the time has not come for them to throw in their lot finally with their struggling countrymen, and contribute their quota towards the achievement of self-government.

Bankruptcy of Gujarat Municipalities.

A financial crisis stares in the face of the Municipalities of Gujarat. In several cases the state of bankruptcy has been openly declared. An Associated Press message which we published the other day stated: "Several municipalities in Gujarat have not been paying to the teaching staff for several months past the revised scale of pay sanctioned by the Government either owing to financial inability or the resentment at the dictation of the Government in matters educational." A few examples to which pointed attention has been drawn by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in a recent issue of "Nava Jivan", will show to what pass things have come. The Borsad Municipality is not in a position to pay the teachers and the poor teachers have been compelled to go on an involuntary strike. The students are left to themselves to look after their education. It would be a pertinent question to ask of the Minister of Education what he is doing for the education of the young scholars of Borsad. The Minister has betrayed misdirected zeal to kill the national primary schools at Surat and Ahmedabad. He was responsible, at the direction of the Committees of Management, for maintaining a large force of teachers to look after barely a few hundreds of students. Will he now turn his eyes to Borsad where the teachers have deserted schools because they were left starving by the Municipal authorities? The teachers of Dholera Municipality have not been paid for over eight months. The Mahudha Municipality had to be wound up and Broach is fighting hard to get over the financial stringency. The costly paraphernalia of Reforms cannot but lead to this deplorable state of Local Self-Government and matters are getting increasingly uncomfortable for the protagonists of the Montford scheme as the hollowness of the Reforms is being mercilessly exposed to public view. Time, in this case as in many others, has been the best judge of the wisdom of those who counselled abstention from seeking Council elections.

Nadiad Municipality.

Evidently, the Government of Bombay are getting wise after the event. Their decision to hand back the management of Nadiad Primary Schools to the Municipality, indeed comes as a great surprise, in view of the fact that the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities were ruthlessly suppressed for the same offence as the Nadiad Municipality had committed. In fact, Nadiad's "crime" ought to have been regarded as far more serious, since it was here that the resolution to non-co-operate with Government was first adopted. In the absence of an explanation, we can hardly understand the tenderness shown by Government in this instance. May be, it is the indication of returning sanity in the counsels of Government. Will the Government of Bombay honourably retrace their steps in the case of the two suppressed Municipalities and let them be worked by those who possess the confidence of the rate-payers? Or will they allow a false sense of prestige to blind them to their sense of duty?

Sydenham College of Commerce.

The Sydenham College of Commerce, the only institution of its type in India, has attracted to its students from all parts of the country. The advantages of a hostel have long since come to be recognised and if the hostel is no longer a mere luxury even for an Arts College it will be readily granted that for the College of Commerce it is an imperative necessity. At present the College hostel is situated at Charni Road, but apart from the unsuitability of the site, the accommodation there is very meagre. Many students, after admission into the College, have had to leave it on account of their inability to get suitable accommodation. Government have acquired a site in Matunga and plans of the Hostel building are complete. But the scheme will hang fire unless some merchant princes come forward to foot the bill—about Rs. 200,000—for Government have no funds The students are keen on post-graduate research work in economic subjects for which there is a wide field in India. The institution of the degree of Master of Commerce and a few fellowships attached to the College will prove a great encouragement to them. Transport has always been an important factor in the economics of any civilised country and the fever-heat with which the Government of India have been pushing on their railway programme, not to speak of the inherent importance of the subject, requires the endowment of a chair for Transport. It will be possible to get a really competent lecturer on a salary of Rs. 750 per month which will need a donation of Rs. 1,50,000. It will then be possible to include Transport in the list of optional subjects for the B. Com. degree. Lectures need not be confined to railway transport, for other branches of the subject—water transport and the possibilities of aerial transport have remained entirely neglected.

Political Prisoners and Non-Brahmin Members.

A well-informed correspondent writes:—"When Sardar Mutalik moved his resolution for the better treatment of political prisoners and Mr. Trivedi supported it at the fag end of the day, it was felt that it was a forlorn hope, but on the next day after the rather laborious and quibbling effort of the Home Member and his henchmen on the Government benches, the right lead was given by Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas in a vigorous and argumentative speech. Mr. Petit, and other speakers who followed him, were no less uncompromising. This was the stage when the fortunes of the resolution were smiling. As time grew and the discussion lengthened and arguments were repeated, the Government benches presented a depleted appearance, the proximity of the racecourse and the invitation cards which the kindly Secretary had sent proving too big a bait to them, and then it was that the resolution was put to vote. A thumping majority was expected, but the resolution was passed with the bare majority of one vote. What was the reason of this defection, it may be asked? The non-Brahmin *bloc* from Satara and Dharwar not only tried to whittle down the resolution, with the connivance of the Government, but actually voted against the resolution. Their vote against this resolution means this—that they as a party have no sort of sympathy for their fellow-countrymen who are rotting in jails. Whether that was a proper attitude to adopt we must leave them to judge. To this callous attitude, there were two honorable exceptions; one was Mr. Gholap and the other Mr. Salgar. They refused to have truck with the malcontents, and the resolution was passed by majority of one vote."

ROCK OF REPARATIONS

ALLIED CONFERENCE FOUNDERED

A DRAMATIC CLOSE.

"WE AGREE TO DISAGREE."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

It is now definitely stated that as far as the question of Reparations is concerned, the Allied Conference has broken down. This afternoon's plenary session is discussing the economic and financial situation of Austria. It is understood that the main rock on which the Conference has split concerned the question of the control of the German State Mines and Forests of the Ruhr region and the occupied Rhineland.

M. Poincare insisted the Allied control would yield a very large sum in the way of guarantees but the British considered the scheme economically unsound and likely to create the risk of the German miners striking if they were subject to the Allied control.

Italy and Belgium shared the French views with modifications.

At this morning's meeting of the Premiers and Sgr. Schanzer and Viscount Hayashi, a proposal was made according to a French source that a provisional moratorium should be granted now and the final decision taken in three months' time but M. Poincare absolutely opposed any moratorium without guarantees.

It was noticed that when the Conference adjourned for lunch M. Poincare shook hands with M. Theunis and other delegates as if bidding a farewell.

The Cabinet is meeting this afternoon after which an announcement is expected.

M. POINCARE'S UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

In an effort to bridge the differences between M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George before the breakdown of the Conference the Italian Foreign Minister Sgr. Schanzer proposed the postponement of the Conference for six or eight weeks. Mr. Lloyd George accepted this but M. Poincare stipulated that in the meantime Germany must meet her obligations. Sgr. Schanzer and Mr. Lloyd George dissented but offered to allow the Reparation Commission to decide the German payments during the adjournment of the Conference. M. Poincare disagreed whereupon the negotiations ended, Mr. Lloyd George declaring "We agree to disagree."

The fears that the breakdown might involve a breach in the entente were allayed by the fact that M. Poincare subsequently joined in with other delegates in considering the Austrian question. The French and the Italian delegations are preparing to leave to-morrow.

SUSPENSION OF GERMAN INSTALMENT

Paris.—The Reparations Commission in a note to the Germany agrees to the suspension of the instalment due to-morrow until a definite decision is reached.

PERIOD OF GERMAN PAYMENT.

The question of clearing house debts has been settled by the Allied Conference adopting the proposal of the Expert Committee that Germany must pay pounds two million sterling due to-morrow within four weeks and afterwards the various Governments will arrange separately with Germany with regard to the payment of their national's debts subject to the Reparations Commission's approval.

MM. Poincare and Theunis declared the proposals involved a sacrifice of principle, but they agreed to them for the sake of Allied unity.

AUSTRIA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The Allied Conference has agreed to refer the question of Austria's financial and economic situation to the League of Nations.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE TO BE ARRANGED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The breakdown of the Allied Conference is generally deeply deplored. M. Poincare reaffirmed that France was now free to take independent action against Germany if outvoted on the Reparations' Commission, but it is hoped that she will refrain from such perilous action, which the Coalition organs think would signify the tearing up of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is hoped that a harmonious solution will yet be found, possibly by a later conference at which reparations and inter-Allied debts might be considered together.

It appears that at the last stage of the Conference France stood alone in her refusal of final compromise proposals involving adjournment until after the Allies had carried out funding operations with the United States and immediate application of guarantees already demanded from Germany by the Committee on guarantee. It is pointed out by Independent Liberal organs that Mr. Lloyd George might still secure an acceptable settlement by offering to remit France's War debts in return for a more reasonable view of reparations. The Coalition organs reason with France in a friendly but more or less strong terms.

The "Morning Post" and "Times" concur in thinking that new men are needed to take over the reins of British policy, the corner stone of which should, according to the "Morning Post," be sensible understanding with France.

The "Daily Mail" declares that British people are not going to allow any British administration to quarrel with the Allies for the satisfaction of Germans.

AUSTRIAN DEMAND FOR FURTHER LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

It appears that the Austrian Note considered by the Allied Conference requested a further loan of fifteen millions sterling, declaring that unless the money were forthcoming, Government would be obliged to declare their inability to carry on.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that twelve and a half millions had already been advanced without causing any appreciable improvement. It was only fair to tell the League of Nations that the powers all felt extreme difficulty in making further subscriptions.

RECORD FALL IN VALUE OF MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A sensational new low value record for the mark was registered early to-day when, in consequence of the breakdown of the London Conference, the price receded to 4,530 to the pound, compared with 3,370 yesterday. Other currencies depreciated sympathetically.

THE END OF THE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Conference has dispersed, and Allied delegations have departed for the Continent. M. Poincare previously paid a visit to Westminster Abbey and laid a wreath of remembrance upon the tomb of the Unknown Warrior. Mr. Lloyd George was not present at the station as he was leaving at the same time for a holiday in North Wales, but both he and Markuess Curzon were represented.

IMPORT CERTIFICATES FOR OPIUM.

SYSTEM ACCEPTED BY LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The League of nations announces that 20 of its members, including the principal countries in Europe, with Germany, and also China, India, Japan, Siam and British Colonies have accepted the system of import certificates, which has been recommended by the Opium Advisory Commission.

The "Daily News" praises the League for its accomplishment. The paper says that no doubt a certain degree of illicit traffic in opium will survive as it survived in the slave trade in the face of the international agreement; but an enormous moral gain has resulted that will countenance Governments which have withdrawn from the traffic. Britain, remarks the paper by her leading part in the change, has done something to atone for the long disgrace of her enforcement of Indian opium upon China.

ARREST OF EGYPTIAN AGITATORS.

PRISONERS CONFINED IN CAIRO CITADEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Reuter learns that the arrest of seven prominent Egyptian agitators yesterday evening, was carried out under the direction by Lord Allenby in view of the continuance of outrages against Britishers. The arrested men include two members of the new Wafd and an agricultural official. The prisoners are confined in the citadel in Cario.

An Alexandria messages says that the trial of members of the old Wafd has resulted in each being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of five thousand pounds (Egyptian.)

LATE LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

'PRINCE OF JOURNALISTS.'

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

VICTIM OF ENDOCARDITIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 14.

Lord Northcliffe's Physician Dr. Seymour Price states that ineffective endocarditis, not improbably started during Lord Northcliffe's world tour, could not be checked owing to the patient's lowered resistance induced by his strenuous life, and streptococci found their way into the blood stream despite the application of every treatment known to medical science.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

Lord Northcliffe's end was perfectly peaceful. The funeral service will be held in Westminster Abbey prior to interment in the Finchley cemetery on Thursday.

The evening newspapers publish long descriptive biographies by well-known publicists of the life and career of the "Napoleon" of the press which has lost its most

LORD NORTHCLIFFE

whose death has been announced by Reuter.

outstanding figure while the public has lost one of its most forceful personalities.

"A FORCEFUL PERSONALITY.'

EVENING PAPERS' TRIBUTES.

Long descriptive biographies of the late Lord Northcliffe are published in the evening newspapers dealing with his career in every aspect and agreeing that although he played many parts uncommonly successfully he was always, first and foremost, a journalist.

The "Evening News" which appears with black border devotes most of its front page to the story of Lord Northcliffe's life and pays a tribute to his foresight as a journalist which placed him ahead of competition and was reinforced by tireless energy and unshakable independence. The paper controverts the impression he was autocratic in the conduct of the great newspapers he founded and conducted so efficiently.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" describes him as "Napoleon of Press" and believes the English press has lost its most outstanding figure and the public one of its most forceful personalities.

The "Evening Standard" is equally sympathetic and dwells on Lord Northcliffe's uncanny power of knowing what the average man will say and do the day after tomorrow.

The "Star" pays a tribute to him as a dominant personality in the newspaper world of two decades and one of the most vigorous intellects ever seen in Fleet Street although in the course of thirty years the "Star" found itself constantly opposed to Lord Northcliffe's policies and whole political outlook.

WARM TRIBUTES IN NORTHCLIFFE PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The life-story of Viscount Northcliffe is a feature of all this morning's papers, which describe him as the Prince of Journalists, and dwell upon the greatness of his genius, the tremendous power he wielded, and his remarkable achievement in transforming the newspaper world. Tribute is paid to Northcliffe's great human qualities. His devotion to Britain and the British Empire is emphasised by writers of numerous leading articles. Wide acknowledgment is made to his beneficent part in promoting Irish settlement.

The Northcliffe organs pronounce extremely warm tributes to him as a man and as an employer. "The Times" says that the greatness of Lord Northcliffe's genius is beyond question.

The "Daily Mail" describes him as a great journalist and patriot.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares him to be a great man and a great Englishman.

The "Morning Post" says 'his essential bignes is undeniable.'

The "Dail Chronicle" considers that his death is a poignant human tragedy.

The "Graphic" says his purpose was to make a better, stronger and happier Empire.

The "Daily Expess" calls him a wholehearted patriot whose services to the State were invaluable.

CRITICAL COMMENTS.

A more critical note is voiced by Independent, Liberal and Labour organs.

The "Daily News" asserts that his genius athered the greatest congregation ever assembled; but he had nothing to say that mattered.

The "Daily Herald" states that his vast influence was used almost consistently for vil on general questions of public policy.

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Paris.—The warm support consistently given to French views by the Northcliffe papers in connection with War problems is reflected by eloquent newspaper tributes to Lord Northcliffe's memory.

The "Matin" says that Mr Lloyd George loses an adversary, but France loses a friend, and England a force.

The "Figaro" believes that his journalistic influence did much to convince neutrals of the Allies' certainty of winning the War and to bring in the United States.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES FOR LADY NORTHCLIFFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The death of Lord Northcliffe has evoked very numerous expressions of grief from Home and abroad. Throughout yesterday Lady Northcliffe received a flow of sympathetic messages, the senders including President Harding, Mr. Hughes and M. Millerand.

"NO LONGER WANTED."

SIR E. NORTHEY RECALLED.

KENYA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Nairobi.—Sir Edward Northey, the Governor of the Kenya Colony has been recalled and is to be succeeded by Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor of Uganda. The reason given by the Colonial Office for Sir Edward's recall which has caused a considerable dissatisfaction, is that the country is now not in need of a military Governor.

COLONIAL OFFICE RESHUFFLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The re-shuffling by the Colonial Office includes the appointment of Sir William Allardyce as Governor of Newfoundland. He has been Governor of Tasmania since 1920. Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor of Somaliland Protectorate, succeeds Sir Robert Coryndon as Governor of Uganda, as Sir Robert Coryndon takes Sir Edward Northey's place as Governor of Kenya. Brevet-Lieut-Col. Gerald Summers, who was Acting Governor of Somaliland Protectorate from March to October 1921, succeeds Sir Geoffrey Archer.

Sir Graeme Thomson, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, is appointed Governor of British Guiana.

GRANT OF PATENTS.

REPORT OF DOMINION DELEGATES CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The report of the Conference of the representatives of the patent offices of the Dominions, India, Crown Colonies and Protectorates which was held in London in June to consider the practicability of instituting a system of granting patents which will be valid throughout the Empire has been issued.

The Conference agreed that a patent which would be operative throughout the Empire was desirable provided it, in no way, affected the autonomy of the Dominions or India or rights and facilities at present enjoyed by the inventor in those countries. The Conference, therefore, decided on the scheme to establish a central office to receive and examine applications for a grant of patents.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A verdict of suicide was returned to-day at the inquest on Mr. Ralph Lester, who was found shot in the Mall on the 13th instant. The evidence showed that after being demobilised, Lester resumed his prewar post on a rubber estate and then had to return Home. He was suffering from insomnia and was most depressed about his inability to obtain an appointment.

Marseilles—At the invitation of M. Gouraud, an official economic mission leaves on 6th September for Syria, were it will remain for three weeks, subsequently visiting the Piraeus, Constantinople and Alexandria.

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR DEPT.

COORDINATION OF PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES.

PROVISION FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, member in charge of the All-India Congress Khaddar Department, writes regarding the activities of his department upto date as follows:—

The Congress Working Committee considered that for the successful prosecution of the Khaddar programme, there was need for a central Khaddar Department to stimulate the different Provincial Congress Committee to make special efforts to increase the production and use of Khaddar and to place the Khaddar organisation in their respective Provinces on an economic and scientific basis. The iet work of organisations engaged in the spread of Khaddar was not found wanting so much as systematic methods of work and coordination between the activities of the different departments of Production, Sale, Propaganda etc. It was also recognised that while there was need for stimulating, systematising and coordinating the work already done, care had to be taken to avoid centralisation and to give full play to the principle of decentralisation allowing each centre to adapt its organisation to suit special local needs and conditions. Thus the All-India Congress Khaddar Department was called into being with a definite objective, namely to help the Provinces by way of loans and technical advice and to make available to each province, the experience of other parts and to collect and disseminate useful information.

In order to carry out the above objects satisfactorily, the Working Committee divided the functions of the All-India Congress Khaddar Department into three main divisions, viz:—

(1) Technical instruction under Syt. Maganlal Gandhi.

(2) Production under Syt. Lakshmidas Purushottam and

(3) Sales under Syt. V. V. Jerajani.

A sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was set apart in this connection. The Congress Khaddar scheme embodying the above proposals and establishing the All-India Congress Khaddar Department under my general charge, was adopted by the Working Committee, at its meeting held in Bombay on the 13th May.

In regard to the Funds, on the recommendation of the Working Committee, the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purposes of Khaddar organisation. During the few periods of my brief stay in Bombay, since the adoption of the scheme, I have been able to collect some donations towards the purpose. I have so far received promises of generous contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,75,000 out of which Rs. 1,25,000 has been actually collected. The balance required to make up the sum of Rs. 17 lakhs has yet to be secured.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Technical Instruction is being given at Sabarmati under the direction of Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi from 1st July, to 52 students, deputed by the different Provincial Congress Committees. All the Provinces excepting Burma are duly represented. They will form the nucleus of an All-India Khaddar Service and will be of great help in placing Khaddar work in their respective Provinces on a scientific basis. In many centres, work has been suffering greatly for want of workers with full technical knowledge. The Khadi Vidyalaya at Sabarmati supplies this great need and a stream of workers with practical knowledge of all aspects of Khaddar work will be coming forth hereafter regularly. The Vidyalaya could not start work earlier than July, as the Provinces had to pick out the students, and send only those that were willing to give their whole time and energy in Khaddar work under Congress auspices after training.

At the Khadi Vidyalaya, the students acquire a good knowledge of carding, spining, weaving and all the connected process and also of the mechanical principles underlying the working of a carding bow, spinning wheel, hand-loom etc. By the help of this knowledge, they will be able to judge a machine or an instrument and to make alternations, adjustments and repairs whenever necessary. The Vidyalaya imparts instructions, both theoretical and practical in these matters. The students are also taught the methods of improving and standardising the quality of yarn, which makes the weaving problem easy to solve. In this way, the Vidyalaya equips the students to be good organisers with necessary knowledge in all departments. I visited the Vidyalaya on the 26th and 27th July and found the work progressing satisfactorily. A detailed report of the work of the All-India Khadi Vidyalaya during its first month from its Director Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi is attached.

PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The Production Department has been active from its inception, so far, the provinces of Sindh Andhra and Utkal have been visited. The conditions and possibilities of these provinces in regard to Khaddar work and their financial requirements have been carefully gone into, and loans of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 150,000 and Rs. 150,000 according to their respective needs have been recommended to and sanctioned by the Congress Working Committee. Many of the Provinces have organised special Khadi departments to stimulate Khaddar work and other Provinces that have not yet done so, are now organising them. In connection with this work, five centres in Sindh, six in Utkal and fifteen in Andhra were visited. The inspection of the provinces of Bengal and Assam has now been taken on hand and it is hoped to make the report and recommendations about them to the next meeting of the Working Committee.

SALE DEPARTMENT.

The object of this department is to open some khadi stores in places where Provincial Congress Committees are unable to provide adequate facilities for consumers. The need for a net work of well organised Congress khaddar depots, spread throughout the country, where reliable khaddar can be procured without any risk of deceit or profiteering is great. The importance of a sound sale organisation cannot be over emphasised. Some Provincial Congress Committees have already recognised this and as a first step have opened Congress Khaddar depots in few important centres in their jurisdiction. But on the whole, this department of khaddar organisation has not received the attention, its importance demands, at the hands of the Provincial Congress Committees. I hope there will be greater activity in all the Provinces in this direction.

KHADDAR INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Bureau has ben organised to coordinate the activities of the different departments, to publish reports of Khaddar work and to consider suggestions and answer enquiries in regard to the same.

FINANCIAL AID.

Financial aid towads Khaddar work contemplated in the scheme of the Working Committee restricts the scope to giving of loans and not any grants, and that also only to the Provincial Congress Committees, who are competent to help whomsoever they consider to be deserving, within their jurisdiction. Accordingly all applications from District and other Sub-Congress Committees, private individuals and institutions have been replied, to apply to their own Provincial Congress Committees, who have been requested to take stock of all the Khaddar producing activities in their respective Provinces and include all genuine requirements in their budgets for loan.

AN APPEAL.

The active cooperation of the public is essential for the successful working of the khaddar department and the completion of the khaddar programme put before the country. The Congress Khaddar Department can only supplement aid and coordinate the work of the people. The production of khaddar is mainly a cottage industry. Therefore each village and each home must contribute its quota towards khaddar production, consumption and organisation. There was nothing so dear to the heart of Mahatmaji as the progress of khaddar work. To him, khaddar is sacred cloth. It is the symbol of Indian unity, the bread of hundreds of thousands of homes in this poverty-stricken land. Mahatmaji felt and there can be no denying the Truth that on the day, the nation acquired the amount of self-reliance, self-sacrifice and corporate action required to clothe the country in home-spun and hand-woven khaddar; Freedom would come. There can be no truer tribute to Mahatmaji or better discharge of one's duty to the Congress, than carrying out of the Congress Khaddar programme. As a first step, every son and daughter of India should pledge himself or herself from to-day if he or she has not already done so, to wear only hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar, to boycott all foreign cloth in any circumstances, to spin daily at least for a few hours, to carry the message of khaddar to every home and last but not the least, to contribute his or her mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund earmaked for khaddar work. There is pressing need to make up the total of Rs. 17 lakhs sanctioned for khaddar work. I appeal to every one, the rich and the poor to contribute towards the fund, without any delay. Contributions may be sent to me at 183/85, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REPORT OF KHADI VIDYALAYA.

Following is the report of the work of the All-India Khadi Vidyalaya, Sabarmati, received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, from Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi, Director of the Vidyalaya, dated Sabarmati 6th August 1922:—

"Your visit to the Ashram at the end of the last month was to us all a good impetus. I hope you will give us such visits every now and then.

Although you have seen almost all that is going on here, it is necessary for your record that I may send you a detailed report of our progress during the last month. The students of the Vidyalaya are all young men of good record, and noble sentiments, who are gathered here from all the Provinces. As a result we have India in miniature within the boundaries of the small settlement. We are missing a Parsee and a Christian. A Parsee candidate from Sholapur District had applied for admission, but as his application was not sent through the Provincial authority, we directed the applicant to refer to the Provincial authority or to you. I am sorry to say I have not heard from him again. We have no application from a Christian. I wish that a special effort be made to enlist Parsee and Christian candidates, among others for the next term, as there is no room for further admission during this term.

The students here have formed an asso-

(Continued on next page).

U. S. RLY STRIKE.

OBSTACLE TO SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Railway and Miners' strikes in the United States continue. Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine-workers, speaks of the possibility of settling the miners strike shortly and states that a conference will be held with the operators in a few days.

President Harding's attempt to settle the railway strike at the conference of both the sides at Washington has been unsuccessful and the Railway Executives have left Washington after refusing to agree to the restoration of the strikers seniority rights which appears to be the only obstacle to a settlement. The Union leaders are remaining in Washington and are continuing their efforts at mediation.

In the meantime the situation on the Far Western railways is chaotic. Many trains have been held up and passengers marooned. The gravity of the position is increased by instances of sabotage. A message from Portland Maine, for example refusing to agree to the restoration of the Maine Central Railway with Roundhouse have been destroyed by fire, believed to be an act of incendiarism. Near Northbergen Newjersey, ten passengers were injured by three bombs which were hurled at a train shattering windows of three coaches.

UNION PACIFIC RLY. STRIKE CALLED OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).
LONDON, Aug. 15.

The strike situation in America appears to have somewhat improved. A Reuter cable from San Francisco reports that the strike of operatives on the Union and Pacific Railway has been called off, and four trains left immediately for the East.

A Cleveland message says that the end of the soft coal strike in Central and Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, North and West Virginia, and Michigan is anticipated immediately, owing to the miners and mine-owners agreeing on a wage scale. The output of the mines affected amounts to sixty million tons per annum.

IRISH IRREGULARS' ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.

After recapturing Dundalk and taking the National garrison prisoners and blowing up the police barracks, the Irish Irregulars marched on and occupied Dunleer and Drogheda.

EXPULSION FROM CANTONMENT.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES JUSTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Government of India in the Army Department announce that as a result of careful examination of records relating to the persons expelled from cantonments for their political views during the past seven years, who now number 22, they are satisfied that in all cases substantial, grounds existed to justify the orders passed and that there is no justification for the belief that the power of exclusion on account of objectionable political activities has been harshly or wantonly exercised by the local military authorities. The expelled persons were attempting to tamper with the loyalty of troops and by such other means to propagate a movement whose avowed object was to paralyse the whole machinery of Government. The Government of India have therefore concluded that they would not be justified in cancelling at the moment any of the 22 orders, but would request the local military authorities to re-examine the order after six months and withdraw it, subject to the excluded person undertaking to refrain from activities on account of which he was expelled.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES.

The following are some typical examples: From one cantonment two men non-residents were excluded on the ground that they were not only preaching non-co-operation and non-payment of taxes in the cantonment but were also attempting to dissuade Indian troops from their allegiance. In another cantonment four persons were excluded, three of whom were non-residents, on the ground they were in the habit of making objectionable political speeches and that one of their number was distributing copies of a proscribed *fatwa* in the cantonment and had announced his intention of distributing copies amongst the troops. In another cantonment an order of expulsion was passed against a man, who sold seditious literature likely to undermine the loyalty of the troops. Five persons were expelled from a cantonment as they were known to be connected with seditious activities and there was grave and certain danger of their tampering with the loyalty of the trops. Various leading inhabitants were invited to give on their behalf a guarante of future good behaviour in order to save these persons from expulsion but declined to do so.

In Secunderabad an order of expulsion was passed against an agitator, who had just been expelled from Hyderabad State. This man had collected a mob of Hyderabadis and threatened to create a very serious disturbance in the cantonment. Three persons in another cantonment made a practice of posting up inflammatory notices in a conspicuous place in the bazaar. They were warned by the authorities to desist and promised to do so. They broke their undertaking, however and five months after the original warning were expelled.

In the case in which Sardar Amarsingh formerly President of the Provincial Sikh League and three others have been convicted of wrongful confinement, an appeal has been lodged in the Sessions Court, Amritsar, by all the three accused other than Sardar Amar Singh who non-co-operated in the lower court and has not appealed.

MAJ. BLAKE'S AEROPLANE.

AUCTIONED FOR RS. 1,700.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Aeroplane used by Major Blake and Captains Macmillan and Malins on the first stage of their world flight was auctioned in the Empire Theatre this evening but there was little bidding and the machine realised only Rs. 1,700, being secured by Mr. Hales, a European resident of Calcutta. The aeroplane was brought into Calcutta from Dum Dum this morning and the aviators landed on the maidan in the presence of a fairly large crowd and as the aeroplane remained out in the open, it was seen and inspected by a large crowd.

Before auctioning the machine, Major Blake gave an interesting lecture in the Theatre, recounting the chief items of interest in the flight upto the present. He emphasised that their object was to fly round the world in British machines with British airmen who desired to make meteorological observations and on this head valuable information had already been obtained. They had ascertained that the monsoon was not a bar to flying. It was quite possible to maintain organised services throughout the monsoon, provided that suitable machines and pilots were available and that good weather reports were to be obtained, and he saw no reason why the aerial service between England and India should not be inaugurated forthwith. Major Blake mentioned that the whole expedition was organised in three weeks and two days. They had arranged to leave London on Empire Day and although many thought that it would be impossible for them to be ready so soon, they left to time their flying time, for the first stage of their flight from London to Calcutta was 93 hours and 46 minutes.

Before putting the machine up to auction Major Blake pointed out that it would carry with it a logbook containing records of flight upto the present and also signatures of a number of famous people whom the aviators had met in the course of their trip. He stated that the flight was not without its cost £30,000 sterling had already been expended and the amount realised by the sale of the machine would, if sufficient, be utilised in chartering a faster steamer than had been arranged for to take their petrol supplies to points at which they would touch in crossing the pacific ocean Major Blake added that the aviators hoped to be back in England at the beginning of October.

The party will probably leave for Rangoon in a Fairy seaplane on Wednesday morning.

S. 107 AGAIN!

A ZEMINDAR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

A Hamirpur message says Dewan Satrughan Singh, Zemindar, and President of Rath Tehsil Congress Committee, with 3 others were prosecuted under Section 107 Cr. P. C. and Section 33 of Police Act. The Dewan refused to defend himself or to furnish personal security and has ben sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default three weeks' more.

Mr. Mulchand, Secretary of the local Congress Committee has been similarly sentenced.

A RAILWAY COLLISSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Aug. 15.

A railway collision took place last night about 9-30 at Badshahnagar railway station, (B. N. W. Ry.), which is about two miles from Lucknow. No. 203 up goods train collided with a down goods train which was standing on the second line. The driver of the down goods train was killed and a fireman seriously injured. A watchman who was between the waggons about the centre of the train was also killed. Responsibility for the accident is not determined and departmental enquiry is being held.

SYMPATHY WITH LADY THACKERSAY'S BEREAVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, Aug. 15.

On behalf of the Malabar Central Relief Committee a message has been sent to Lady Vithaldas Thakersay, offering their most respectful and sincere condolences on the death of her husband.

MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Disturbance in north bay has developed slightly further and Bombay monsoon is reviving in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjam Kumaon Hills, Konkan, Malabar, south Hyderabad, Madras Decan, and north Madras coast. few falls in Guzerat are reported.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Mergui, Moulemein, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Darjeeling one, Baladore three; Naya Dumka one, Cochin and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:— Extension in Bombay Deccan.

MR. PATHAK ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BHANDARA, August 14.

Mr. Pathak who was released from jail two months ago after one year's imprisonment for refusing security under Section 108 was rearrested this noon. The case is fixed for the 15th instant.

ALL INDIA KHADDAR DEPT.

(Continued from previous page.)

ciation amongst themselves and they are managing among themselves the performance of the sundry household duties that fall to their lot. They have also made it a channel through which they express their necessities.

THE DAILY ROUTINE.

The daily routine commences from 4 a.m. Soon after the bell goes we gather on the prayer ground overhanging the river. It consists of the chanting of some hymns and singing of a Bhajan. It lasts for half an hour and we disperse silently. The Mahomedan students from Assam perform their Namaz according and as often it is enjoined by their Shariat.

After performing ablutions, cleaning rooms and fetching water for the joint kitchen, the students are served with a light breakfast consisting of fresh milk and bhakhari. At 6-30 a.m. the bell goes again requiring all to assemble in the class room. After a short prayer discourses are given by experienced Educationists of our Rashtriya Vidyamandir on various and important subjects such as political situation of India, ethics of non-violent non-cooperation, the Passive Resistance of Indians in South Africa, the economy of Charkha etc. For the last eight days all students as well as residents of Ashram who work with them are giving their short history in this class, so that every one of us may be fully introduced to each other. You were present on the first day and we could see from your utterance at the closing of the class how much you were touched by the narrations of self-sacrifice of many of the young men whom you heard.

At 7-30 a.m. spinning classes begin to continue till 10-30 a.m. Again they commence at 12 noon and close at 4 p.m. Three experienced workers are placed at their services. Students were asked in the beginning to spin only rough counts such as 6 to 9. When their hand was fairly established on those counts they were asked to spin gradually higher counts upto 20. Inferior cotton slivers were issued for thick counts and those of good quality are supplied for higher counts. One instructor is constantly watching while spinning is going on and is giving necessary hints. Every tola of yarn spun is reeled out on a wire frame and its counts and tests are ascertained. The students are also taught to twist a good *mala* from their own yarn and to wrap a hard round uniform *sadi* on their own spindle. A thick spindle is given them while they are spinning rough counts and it is changed for a thinner one when they begin to spin finer yarn.

WEEKLY EXAMINATIONS.

Weekly examination is held on every Monday. Three such examinations have already been taken and altogether 22 have passed from spinning and entered the carding class. Knowledge of spinning is essential to appreciate a good sliver. It is therefore that the carding class is kept after the spinning.

Ginning is not practicable in these rainy days when the seeded cotton has become quite damp and the seeds liable to be crushed between the ginning rollers. It will be taught when the monsoon is over.

Every Friday an hour or more is devoted to theoretical instructions. Examination of seeded cotton and cotton wool is demonstrated, calculation with regard to the relation of length and breadth thickness of different counts are explained. The construction of the Charkha of different Provinces was discussed in one of these classes and after a long deliberation the one in use at present in the Ashram was unanimously accepted as the standard charkha, its peculiarity consisting in its wheel of substantial weight and two feet in diametre, its length of three feet and other parts of proportionate dimensions. From the progress made so far it appears that we will be able to carry out the programme in due time.

Friends from Southern India are handicapped by want of the knowledge of the National language, so a Hindi class is arranged for them.

We are thankful to the A. I. Khadi Department for giving us an opportunity of placing men and material of Satyagraha Ashram at the service of such energetic and self-sacrificing young men as have gathered here. While giving them what we have in us, we are no less benefited in return.

NAGPUR KHADI EXHIBITION.

A Nagpur correspondent writes:—

An Exhibition of Khadi will be opened in the Govind Kala Bhuwan, the premier weaving Institute of Nagpur, on the coming Gandhi Day (the 18th instant) at the hands of Seth Gamanlal Bajaji Exhibits of pure Khadi will be welcomed if received before the 18th instant. Certificate will be awarded to the best exhibit.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, POONA.

The Secretary of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya Exhibition Committee, Poona, writes.—

"Under the auspices of the Industrial Establishment of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, it has been decided to organise this year in the coming Ganapati Festival an Exhibition of Swadeshi manufactures, on the site of Bhau Maharaj Gardens, with a view to attempting to encourage the Industrial instinct of our people. The period during which the Exhibition is to last will extend over 10 days of the Ganesh Festival. Inside the great walls of the Gardens, arrangements are being made to provide shops numbering about 60, each with 24 square feet, the rent being Rs 2 for the term. Letters have been dispatched to manufacturers. Those who are anxious to avail of this opportunity should take interest in this undertaking. All communications regarding rent and other facilities should be directed to us before 20th August.

Swadeshi cloth, glass-ware, woodwork, cane work, country iron, steel-work, ivory work, paintings, lacework, cutlery, stationary, toys, Deshi sweetmeats and such other things will find a due place in the Exhibition. The time of the Exhibition is between 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

For further particulars and suggestions directly correspond with the Engineer."

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

PROTEST MEETING AT DELHI.

DELHI, Aug. 14.

On the 13th instant a public meeting was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Delhi consisting of an audience of about 6,000 persons. The meeting was presided over by Syed Haider Raza Saheb of Delhi. All the speakers spoke to the effect, that Mr Lloyd George's speech of the 5th instant in the House of Commons has led the Indians to lose all confidence that they might have entertained in the present British Government and even if the said speech be attributed to the Prime Minister personally that ought to open the eyes of the so-called Moderates. All the speakers referred also to the fact that at a time when several thousands of the Indian patriots are rotting in jail and while the atrocities of the Punjab and the Khilafat grievances have not been redressed so far, itwould be against all the precepts of morality and religeon to take part in the local Florists' Fair. They all said that it would be highly unpatriotic to indulge in any sort of enjoyments until the political prisoners have been released and nation's legitimate grivances redressed.

DELHI'S PROTEST.

"NEW LEAD TO CONGRESS ACTIVITIES"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, August 14.

Quite recently a change—apparently for the better—and very welcome change too—has come over the local Congress and Non-Co-operation activities in Delhi. Last night, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, speeches were delivered protesting against the latest speech of the British Premier on India. The attitude taken by speakers at the meeting showed that Delhi was going to give a new lead to Congress activities which might not be altogether out of the circle of constitutionalism.

RAJPUTANA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SERVICES OF PT. ARJUNLAL SETHI

AJMERE, August 11.

Mr. Chand Karan Sarda, President, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer, wires from Ajmere, under date 11th instant:—

"On my return from jail I find that our venerable leader Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi has most ably reorganized the Congress work which had been spoiled by party factions and I publicly express my thanks to him. I find that some aspersions have been published in some local vernacular papers. Such aspersions on Sethiji and the Congress Committee are wholly unfounded. Sethiji has suffered much in the cause of the country and he took over charge of the Rajputana P. C. Committee on the request of Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary, Indian National Congress. I appeal to the public not to believe the statements.

CONGRESS WORKERS INSULTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
MUTTRA, Aug. 14.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee, Muttra was held at Mosikalan on the 13th instant in the rooms of Sarbjank Library. The meeting being a private one the attendanie of members was 11 only. While the meeting was going on some police constables and the cook of the Police Inspector and many other hirelings of the police were seen hanging about the Library. Some of these people forcibly made their way into the Hall. The meeting being over the party got down the staircase and landed on the street, where Sjt. Ramdyal Sharma one of the members was caught hold of by one of the Police party and belaboured with shoes. He was then taken to the Police Station. Sjt. Madanlal another member was also caught hold of by a constable and taken to the thana. but he got no beating. Both these gentlemen were finally let off. In spite of grave provocation there was no violence.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO E. BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PATNA, Aug. 15.

The Khilafat Inquiry Committee having worked for two days at Calcutta left for Sylhet and Commilla. Sylhet and the meeting adjoining area being declared under Seditious Act, no meeting could be held there. The members visited the Khilafat officer and examined witnesses from the Surma valley. An address was given to the members to which Mr. Moazzamali replied in suitable words.

At Commilla witnesses from Eastern Bengal were examined.

Maulana Masjid Saheb addressed the ulema at Commilla. This body had more or less so far remained a silent spectator but after the Maulana's rhetorical exhortation they made up their minds to come into active service and do their duty towards Islam which they had so far neglected. Two public meetings were addressed at Commilla.

The Committee arrived this morning at Bankipur and leaves to-morrow night for Bareilly reaching there on the 17th evening by Dehra Dun mail and goes to Delhi on the 19th. Nawab Ismail Khan joined the Committee before going to Assam.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, the anniversary of the death of Mr. K. T. Telang was celebrated yesterday at the Hira Baug, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. L. G. Khare said Telang had left such an indelible impress in his writings and speeches that it was impossible for any one not to learn much about him. He was astonished at the precocity of his intellect and also at the wonderful assimilation which he displayed, hardly before he had come out of college, in probing deep the Gita and the Upnishads, and Sanskrit and philosophy. In fact, the speaker's Professor, Mr. Phatak, used to say that all the later Orientalists were deeply indebted to him for their literary labours. About his English, he wrote a kind of style which was the despair of all those who tried to imitate him. He was a beacon-light to all in lighting the dark corners in Bombay politics. What struck him most was his impartiality in such questions, although he was one of the greatest controversialists of his day. He could fight fair in politics and yet preserve a certain sort of sobriety. He was not only a great debater, but a dignified and accurate debater.

Coming to his politics the speaker said, at that time there was a certain kind of suggestion, in the style of Mon. Coné, that if they repeated a hundred times that they would get justice from the British Parliament, they would surely get it some day. He did not blame any one for such kind of mentality, but they had advanced a great deal further since that time. In those seventies and eighties there were a great number of Englishmen, who genuinely thought that it was their duty to lead Indians to self-government. But there were no irreverent young Indians then, who had studied at Cambridge and Oxford and had come to realise that they were a fallen nation. They certainly had a better kind of Englishmen at that time, and there was a real effort to understand Indians. At that time Indians were not measured as potential buyers of English goods, as the cold weather tourists now did and judged Indians by the money they got from them. It was regretted that Telang was given a judgeship soon after he had made a mark in the Indian National Congress; but it was not then realised that the more eminent an Indian, the more influential he was with his countrymen, the greater the efforts on the part of the bureaucracy to fetter him down. The speaker thought it was a great calamity to the country that Telang should have accepted a judgeship. What a great influence would he have been, if he had remained free, in the domain of politics. There was now a note of despair among the younger generation of Indians about justice from the British. Telang's was a sweet reasonableness and they could take a lesson from it, particularly at a time when the differences of the Maharashtra Party in regard to the present-day politics were being dealt with with vituperation and vulgar arguments. It would be a good thing if they could prevail upon a man of the type of Sir N. G. Chandaverker, whose literary abilities and intellectual attainments they all admired, to write an authoritative life of Mr. Telang, and thus give a lead to the younger men. That could only be done if Sir Narayan could be spared from his arduous work in the Legislative Council—that work was really arduous, the work of disciplining a heterogenous crowd of councillors into parliamentary manners and ways. Failing him, the speaker wished Mr. Natarajan could undertake that difficult task.

TELANG'S AMBITION.

Mr. N. R. Phatak said the greatest political ambition of Telang was to go to the British Parliament for getting justice; he had not the ideal then of establishing Swaraj in India; but if he had not that ideal then they must consider that he had to think of the prevailing conditions at the time.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said Telang was one of the greatest personalities of this country and he was thankful to them for celebrating his death anniversary.

Mr. A. Srinivas Pai also spoke.

AN ELUSIVE PERSONALITY.

Mr. Natarajan said when he came to Bombay, five years after the death of Telang, in 1898, he found that he was completely forgotten and there was no such a thing as Telang school of thought. When he spoke of this to Sir Narayan, the latter said Telang's was a most magnetic personality, a most elusive personality. Therefore, he could not write a biography of Telang as suggested by Mr. Khare. Telang could not do any constructive literary or political work owing to his being engaged in many controversies, which were now forgotten. Telang's death caused a great deal of controversy at the time between Ranade and Bhandarker, the former holding that our educational system was crushing and the latter thinking that our social system was crushing. There was truth in both points, and his death gave a great deal of impetus to social reforms. Telang's speech, on Ilbert Bill controversy, which said they did not want any more rights, etc., was only valuable as a piece of literature; otherwise it had now no value. Telang's greatest work was that he built our public life on solid foundations. Accuracy in public life was as valuable as truthfulness in private life. Accuracy was one of the greatest things, and the speaker feared if their public life lost it they would lose a great deal. It was said that Telang was a Moderate, but the speaker did not think there was any virtue in it; it was all dependent on their particular mentality. There was room in this world, certainly in Bombay, and they could agree to differ in a reverent way. They could reverently try to differ from their opponents. Mr. Khare had said that Telang was praised by a Governor for his English speech; the speaker was too old to take this compliment seriously. They must not take the compliments of Governors very seriously for they knew what they were worth. They must judge a man according to the standards and circumstances of his times. Those were the days when Gladstone came at the head of the polls, and Ripon was in India with his righteous policy. But they could not judge him by their present-day standards.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, in proposing a vote of thanks, said Telang was always for compromise, and they could take a lesson from that. All progress was the result of compromise and it was essential to have that in order to remove the deadlock in their present-day politics.

Mr. Varde seconded.

Mr. Natarajan said, in referring to what Mr. Dalvi had said, that he was not consulted by Mahatma Gandhi in regard to the Bardoli programme, he was shown it after it was prepared, and he was then asked for his opinion. It was Mahatma Gandhi who had prepared it and the speaker had no hand in it.

C. D. COMMITTEE.

DEPARTURE FOR PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Members of the Congress Civil Disobedience Committee left Calcutta to-night for Patna by the Punjab mail. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the platform to see them off. Before leaving Calcutta, they addressed another public meeting in the evening, urging people to use khaddar, enlist as members of the Congress Committee and contribute towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

Mr. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, Member of All-India Congress Committee in his written statement to Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee stated, "Capturing councils will precipitate an interesting situation fraught with immense possibilities. As the bulk of the people do not understand and frequently misunderstand the meaning of Swaraj Congress would be more popular if it make particular grievances of particular classes its own and champions, fights out, and secures redress to the peasantry and working classes of their immediate needs and sufferings, without whose sympathies and active support Congress cannot succeed in its object. India is fighting for Swaraj and not for Ramraj. This Province is not ready for civil disobedience. There are no complaints from political prisoners of ill-treatment in jail in this province. The Congress programme must be based on practical and not on metaphysical politics or spiritual principles.

MADRAS MODERATES' DISAPPROVAL.

PROPOSAL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, August 14.

A number of leading moderate citizens of Madras including Dr. S. Subramania Iyer, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer and Mrs. Besant have proposed to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Madras to express their sense of resentment and disapproval of the speech of the Prime Minister on the I. C. S. debate.

MR. GOPALDAS DESAI.

ELECTED MEMBER OF ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, August 14.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously elected Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai as Member of the All-India Congress Committee *vice* Dr. Kanuga, having resigned owing to his inability to attend its meetings for want of time.

BELGAUM'S TRIBUTE TO MR. DAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BELGAUM, August 15.

A public meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held yesterday, Mr. Kargappikar, Secretary, District Congress Committee proposed a resolution, congratulating Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das upon his safe return from jail, unique self-sacrifice and splendid services in the country's cause. Mr. Koppikar, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Karwar, seconded the resolution, which was enthusiastically passed. Mr. Narayanrao Ashtaputre, Non-Co-operating Pleader of Satara, then speaking on the present situation, opposed all attempts to change the Congress programme, and exhorted the audience to carry out the constructive programme vigorously and expressed the hope that Karnatak, under the distinguished leadership of Mr Gangadharrao Deshpande would set an example to Maharashtra and other provinces. After Mr. Krishnarao Dixit, President, wound up the proceedings, the meeting dispersed amid cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai."

Preparations for Ganapati festival are vigorously proceeding in the town and the moffusil, and prominent leaders have been invited to deliver lectures.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. C. T. Adam, Private Secretary, Major H. J. Vaux, Military Secretary, and Captains J. H. Carmichael and J. R. Ainley, Aidecamp left Ganeshkhind for Bombay on 14th night enroute for Dhulia and Deolali.

The Hon. Dr. Tez Bahadur Sapru is on a visit to Allahabad on account of the serious illness of his father.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by their personal staff, arrived in Madras on Monday by a special train from Dhanushkodi after their tour in Colombo. His Excellency will stay in Madras till Wednesday, when he will return to Ootacamund. While in Madras, His Excellency will preside at annual convocation of the Madras University on Wednesday.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau. Chodavaram Virag District.

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They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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BOMBAY

APPOINTMENTS TO I. C. S.

RECRUITMENT IN INDIA.

The Gazette of India publishes rules which were framed by the Secretary of State in-Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of his Council relating to the appointment to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by competition examination of persons domiciled in India.

These rules run (1) Every candidate must in aditision to being domiciled in India be either a British subject or a Ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General-in-Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act. If the candidate (being a British Subject) or his father or mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions or allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or subject of a State in India and if alive must be or if dead must have continued to be until his death a British subject or a subject of such State

(2) A candidate must have attained the age of 23 on the 1st day of August in the year in which selection is made or must be in a position to claim such a concession under the provision of the appendix to these rules as will render him eligible.

(3) A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him or likely to unfit him for the Indian Sivil Service.

(4) A candidate must be of good moral character.

(5) A candidate must hold a degree of a University incorporated by law in British India or of Mysore University or a senior diploma holder of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(6) The Governor-General-in-Council having regard to the needs of the Local Governments shall call on the Local Governments to recommend such a number of candidates as he may direct.

(7) Recommendations called for under rule 6 shall be made in the first instance from the list of candidates who sat at the annual competitive examination held in India for the Indian Civil Service in the year, in which selection is to be made and secondly from the list of those who having applied to sit for that examination were not awarded a certificate of selection by a quota committee. If sufficient suitable candidates are not available from those sources the Local Governments shall call for fresh applications.

(8) The Governor-General-in-Council after considering the recommendations received from the Local Governments shall propose candidates for appointment.

(9) In the event of a candidate being selected for appointment he will be required to proceed to England on probation for two years; the rules for his probation will be the same as those prescribed for candidates successful at the competitive examination.

(10) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidates work at school or at the University or otherwise will be disregarded.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (see Rule 2): (1) Any person who has joined since 4th August 1914, the Army or the Navy or the Royal Marines or the Royal Air Force or has rendered since that date actual Military service in the Special Reserve or the Territorial Force, the Royal Navy Reserve or the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve may if eligible in point of age under the above regulations deduct from his actual age at time of the competitive examination to be held in 1922. (A) actual period of such service if it has not exceeded three months (B) one year if the actual perior of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

(2) Same concession may also be granted to those who were employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at Home or abroad giving their whole time and were under the obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, Artisans and like the grant of concession described in paragraph 2 will be at discretion of the Governor-General of India in Council whose decision in each case will be final.

(3) Candidates to be eligible for concessions in 1 or 2 must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated the decision of the Governor-General of India in Council will be final.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

SAD END OF A TALUKDAR.

INTEGRITY OF STATES THREATENED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJPUR, August 12.

The "Saurashtra" publishers a statement on oath of a gentleman of Chotila, under Rajkot Civil Station, giving details of a sensational case of suicide of a Kathiawar Talukdar. The lands of the deceased were attached by the Agency and he was given only Rs. 7. 8as. for the maintenance of his family. The sum being inadequate he sent away his family to his father-in-law and lived alone. He was so much harrassed that he committed suicide.

The Saurashtra also publishes in its today's issue a reports ated to have been received reliable sources that the Government is resuming jurisdictions of petty chiefs of Kathiawar of 5th, 6th and 7th classes. It appears that 1st and 2nd class chiefs have objected to this step. Further it is undestood that the Government means to activey intervene in affairs of States of 1st and 2nd classes. To acquaint States with Government decisions in this matter, the Agent to the Governor has undertaken official tours in Kathiawar States. This new Government's move has created great uneasiness and it is thought that all states will present a united stand against this encroachment.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following appeal on behalf of the above named institution has been sent to us for publication:—

As the public must be generally aware, the National Medical College has now completed its first academic year and has now on its rolls 221 students, 125 being in the first year and 96 in the second, sevne of whom are women students. The college is now equipped with a student's Chemical laboratory also a professor's Chemical Research laboratory and has the advantage of having purchased the Prof. T. R. Gajjar Techus Chemical laboratory in Ready-money Buildings, Apollo Bunder, where research work in higher and industrial chemistry can be done. The college is thus able to take in students not only for medical studies but can work up to the B. Sc. standard in Science of the London University.

The college now has also fully equipped dessection rooms and orders for up-to-date apparatus have been placed abroad for enlarging the biological physiological, physical and pharmaceutical laboratories. Special efforts are being made to collect material for Indian pharmaceutical work, as it is one of the chief objects of the college not only to teach the full Western course but also to help in systematising the indigenous Indian drugs. The college has therefore begun the teaching of Ayurveda, and arrangements are being made for the teaching of Unani next year. Our monthly budget at present comes up to Rs. 6,000 (six thousand) a month, and our income is Rs. 3,500. This is made up from fees, from the monthly grant of Rs.1,000 from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and from monthly donations from members of the medical profession. We manage to pull on because the staff is at present doing honorary work. The chief item in our heavy expenditure is rent, which comes to Rs. 2,500 a month and if we could get a permanent building of our own, it will help materially in making the institution self-supporting.

Our immediate needs are the provision for laboratories which will mean an expense of Rs. 50,000 and a building Fund, which we must begin collecting now, we hope the public will therefore realise the urgent necessity of supporting this institution, the only one of its kind perhaps in Western India. Mr. Lakshmidas R. Tairsee and Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar have kindly consented to be our treasurers and contributions will be duly receipted by them.

DEVI AHILYABAY HOLKAR ANNIVERSARY.

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN WOMEN.

"H. A. T." writes to us as follows:—

The anniversary day of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar who made a name in Indian history as a saintly ruler of Indore falls on 21st August. She is rightly held in religious veneration by the masses in Central India till this day. The wily Peshwa Raghoba Dada who projected an invasion of Holkar territories disgraced himself at the tact and shrewdness displayed by this dowager Maharani and had to retrace his way back to Poona with his soidery. Shri Ahiyabai was not only the very living embodiment of piety, chastity and humanity, but she anticipated the spirit of the Twentieth Century philanthrophy and still more modern social service and co-operation. The weavers of Maheshwar to this day remember her reign with gratitude for the facilities afforded to them on co-operative lines by direct importing of silk from China. The peaceful peasantry of the Narbada valley still sing her praises for putting forth her noblest efforts to reclaim to peaceful paths of life the criminal tribes which infested the banks of the Narbada. It was Ahilyabai who put down forced labour and relieved her rural population from compulsory levy for supplies and impressment about which we hear so much in the present enlightened times! The Maheshwar Durbar records depict her unique method of dispensing justice and equity. She ordered planting of trees and avenues on public roads to give protection to pedestrains and her munificent charities are well-known throughout India wherever there is a holy place or shrine. In these days when Indian women are so deservedly aspiring for political rights is it not pitiable that our Indian ladies should not be alive to the spiritual and political glory of the renowned Maharani Ahilyabai? Is it not becoming them to show their appreciation for a ruler from their sex whose pure and most successful administration would put to shame any ruler of the opposite sex? May I suggest the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, the Council of Bombay Women's Indian Association, the Arya Mahila Samaj and the Excelsior League to take up the celebration of the anniversary of this great and saintly lady? When our ladies are at present so keenly fighting about their rights does it not become them to pay their homage by a public celebration for a member of their sex who has not only immortalised herself by her philanthrophy, but as one of the best ruers and administrators in Indian History has proved to the world that even in statesmanship women can surpass men!

I appeal to Lady George Lloyd, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. B. N. Motiwala, Atya Begum, Mrs. Rao, Mrs. Avantika Gokhale, Mrs. Jaikar, Mrs. Jinnah, Mrs. Choudharani, Miss Cousins, Dr. Navrange and leading ladies of other presidencies to move in the matter.

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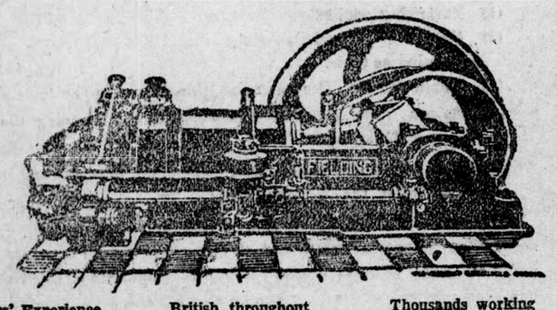

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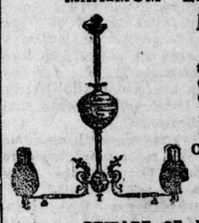

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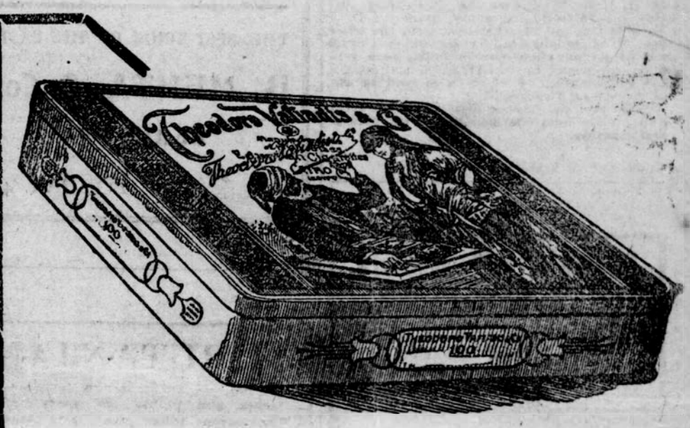

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